ELEMENTARY LATIN GRAMMAR

ROBY AND WILKINS

John Fletcher

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AN ELEMENTARY

LATIN GRAMMAR

BY

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London

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1893

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PREFACE

THIS book is intended to be used as an introduction to Mr. Roby's *Latin Grammar for Schools*. Hence much has been intentionally omitted which is commonly given in Latin grammars, but which is of little or no use to the pupil who is engaged with the elements of the language. Some parts of the larger book have been reproduced with slight omissions and occasional simplifications of language, other parts have been greatly reduced, especially in the Syntax. The main purposes of its preparation have been that the pupil should have nothing to unlearn when he proceeds to his more advanced work, and that the facts of the language should be, so far as possible, explained, and not left to be a matter of memory.

Some useful suggestions have been received from Mr. S. G. Owen, of Christ Church, Oxford.

A. S. W.

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ELEMENTARY LATIN GRAMMAR

1. LATIN was the language spoken by the inhabitants of a district on the western side of Italy, hundreds of years B.C. Of this tract the chief town was Rome, and the conquests of the Romans spread the language over the neighbouring countries. The modern languages of Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Wallachia, and of parts of Eastern Switzerland, are derived from it; and mainly through the influence of the Christian Church it was the language principally used in European literature, law, state documents, and learned intercourse, during the Middle Ages.

The Latin language was at its best from about 100 B.C. to about 100 A.D. The greatest writers flourished during this period; and it is the language of their writings which is especially treated of in this grammar.

Latin belongs to the group of languages which includes the Greek, Keltic, Teutonic, and Slavonic families in Europe, and the chief languages of Persia and India in Asia. There are many points of resemblance between Latin and all of these, both in vocabulary and in inflexions.

ALPHABET

2. The following table contains the letters of the Latin alphabet as used in Cicero's time, with their names and probable pronunciation.

Sign.	Name.	Pronounced as English
A	a	*a* in *papa*.
B	be	*b*
C	ce	*k*
D	de	*d*
E	e	*a* in *late*, or *e* in *fête*.
F	ef	*f*
G	ge	*g* hard, as in *give*.
H	ha	*h* in *hat*.
I	i	*ee* in *feet*, or *i* in *machine*.
K	ka	*k*
L	el	*l*
M	em	*m* (except at end of words).
N	en	*n*, but when before a guttural as *ng*.
O	o	*o*, approaching to *au*.
P	pe	*p*
Q	qu	*q* = *k*.
R	er	*r* (trilled).
S	es	*s*, sharp, as in *hiss*, not *his*.
T	te	*t*
V	u	*oo* in *shoot* or *u* in *brute*.
X	ix	*x*

To which may be added two letters used only in copying Greek words, namely—

Y	*u* French, or *ü* German.
Z	English *z*, or perhaps *dz*.

CONSONANTS

3. Consonants are classified according to the character of the sound.

Of the Latin consonants **p, b ; c, g ; t, d** are *momentary*, or *non-continuous* (often called *mutes*), that is to say, the voice cannot dwell upon them ; **s** and **f** are *continuous*.

Again **p, c, t, s, f** are *voiceless*, *i.e.* they are not accompanied by any sound of the voice ; **b, g, d** and usually **r, l**, are *voiced*,[1] that is, they cannot be pronounced without some sound of the voice.

If the air is allowed to pass through the nose instead of the mouth, the sounds **m, n,** and **ng** (a single sound, as in *sing*) are produced instead of **b, d, g.** Such sounds are called *nasal.*

k was little used, and was always followed by **a ; q** was always followed by **u,** and **qu** (pronounced as in English) regarded in prosody as a single consonant.

x was merely written for **cs.**

4. The following Table shows the classification of Latin consonants.

	Non-Continuous. Voiceless.	Non-Continuous. Voiced.	Nasal. Usually Voiced.	Continuous. Voiceless.	Continuous. Voiced.
Labial (*lip* sounds).	**p**	**b**	**m**		
Labiodental.					
Guttural (*throat* sounds)	**c, k, q**	**g**	**n** before a guttural.		
Dental (*tooth* sounds).	**t**	**d**	**n** (when not before a guttural).	**s**	
Lingual (*tongue* sounds ; also called *liquids*)					**r, l** (usually)

VOWELS

5. a is the simplest vowel ; for **e** and **i** the back part of the tongue is raised ; for **o** and **u** the lips are pushed forward. **e** is a middle sound between **a** and **i** ; and **o** a middle sound between **a** and **u.**

i and **u,** when pronounced rapidly before other vowels, become half consonants, and in modern books are usually printed **j** and **v.** The sound of **i** or **j** then becomes as English *y* in *yes* ; the sound of **u** or **v** becomes as French *ou* in *oui*, or nearly as English *w* in *we.*

[1] For *voiceless* the terms *sharp, hard, surd* and Latin 'tenues' are also used ; for *voiced* the terms *flat, soft, sonant* and Latin 'mediae.'

Diphthongs are sounds produced in the passage from one vowel sound to another. The right rule for pronouncing diphthongs is to sound the two vowels rapidly one after the other.

Thus **au** as German *au*, a somewhat broader sound than the ordinary English *ow* in *cow, town.*

eu as a Cockney or Yankee pronunciation of *ow* in *cow, town.*

ae nearly as the single vowel *a* in English *hat*, lengthened.

ei nearly as in English *feint*, or *ai* in *faint.*

oe between *oi* in *boil*, and *ei* in *feint.*

The vowels may be arranged thus, so as to suggest the relation of one to another.

a

e o

i y u

QUANTITY

6. Vowels are either *long* by nature, as *ā*, or *short* by nature, as *ă*.

The pronunciation of the vowels is given by the following English examples: *ăhā, dĕmēsne, quĭnīne, prŏmōte, Zŭlū.* Vowels are said to be (usually) long by position, when followed by two consonants, as *ārdet*; more correctly the *syllable* is long, the vowel and the first consonant counting as a long vowel. Sometimes a vowel in such a position may be taken as either long or short; it is then called *common*, and is marked thus, *pătrem.*

ACCENT

7. One syllable in every Latin word which contains more than one, is pronounced with more stress than the rest. In words of two syllables the accent falls on the first syllable, as *mágnus*; in other cases it falls on the last syllable but one, if that be long, either by nature or by position, as *indíco*, otherwise on the last but two, as *indĭco.*

PHONETIC CHANGES

8. Many words underwent changes which made them easier for the Romans to pronounce. Some of the most frequent changes are the following:—

Whole syllables were sometimes omitted, as **vĕnē-fĭcium** for

vĕnēnĭ-fĭcium, *poison-making*; **vŏluntas** (for **vŏluntĭtas**), *willingness*, from **vŏlens**, *willing*.

When three consonants come together, the middle one is often omitted, as **fulmen**, *lightning* (for **fulgmen**), from **fulgĕre**, *to flash*; **mul-si** (for **mulcsi**), perfect of **mulcēre**, *to stroke*.

Of two consonants the former is often assimilated either (1) completely or (2) partially to the latter, as (1) **ces-si** for **ced-si**, **sum-mus** for **sub-mus**, **puel-la** for **puer-la**, **op-pōno** for **ob-pōno**, **ac-curro** for **ad-curro**; (2) **scrip-tus** for **scrib-tus**, **op-tĭneo** for **ob-tĭneo**, **con-tĭneo** for **com-tĭneo**, **im-berbis** for **in-berbis**.

s between two vowels is changed to **r**, as **ŏnŭs**, **ŏnĕr-is** (compare **ŏnus-tus**), **dĭrĭmo** for **dĭs-ĕmo**.

9. Vowels are changed often in composition and inflexions.

a. Root-vowels are changed, when by a syllable being prefixed, as in compound words, the root syllable loses the first place.

Thus **a** changes usually to **e** before two consonants or before **r**, as **damno**, **condemno**; **făcio**, **effectus**; **părio**, **comperio**.

a to **i** usually before **ng** or any single consonant except **r**, as **tango**, **attingo**; **făcio**, **efficio**.

e to **i**, as **lĕgo**, **collĭgo**; **ĕmo**, **ădĭmo**.

ae to **ī**, as **aestīmo**, **exīstimo**; **caedo**, **incīdo**.

b. In suffixes usually

ŏ changes to **ĭ**, as **cardon-**, **cardĭnis**; **alto-**, **altĭ-tūdo**.

ĕ to **ĭ**, as **illĕ**, **illĭc**; **undĕ**, **undĭque**; **agmĕn**, **agmĭn-is**,

but **e** remains before **r**, as **pĭpĕr**, **pĭpĕr-is**, and before two consonants, as **nutrīmen**, **nutrīmentum** (compare **nūtrīmĭn-is**).

c. Short vowels are often omitted between two consonants, as **audacter** for **audācĭ-tĕr**, **vinclum** for **vincŭlum**, **dextră** for **dextĕră**.

h and **v** between two vowels are often omitted and the vowels then coalesce, as **mī** for **mĭhi**, **prendo** for **prĕhendo**, **audisse** for **audivisse**, **amāram** for **amāvĕram**.

d. The quantity of vowels is sometimes changed; thus short vowels are lengthened

(1) When a consonant is omitted, as **jū-mentum**, *a plough beast*, from **jŭgum**, *a yoke*; **cāsus**, *a fall* (for **cadtus**), from **cădĕre**, *to fall*.

(2) In forming the perfect tenses of verbs, as **lĕgo**, **lēgi**, **ăgo**, **ēgi**.

(3) By contraction with another vowel, as **fructŭĭs** (genitive of **fructŭs**) is contracted to **fructūs**.

e. Long vowels are shortened chiefly when the syllable becomes the last in the word, as **calcăr** for **calcāre**, **ămātŏr** compared with the genitive **ămātōris**.

INFLEXIONS IN GENERAL

10. Latin, like English, has many words which never vary in form, and many others which vary according to their particular use. Thus *man builds*, *men build*, *man built*, *man's building* are all sayings which contain two words altered in order to change the meaning. Of these words *man* expresses an existing thing, *build* expresses an action. Grammarians call *man* a noun, *build* a verb. NOUNS (including pronouns and adjectives) and VERBS are the two great classes of words which are subject to change. The other parts of speech (adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, interjections), commonly called particles, as *happily*, *and*, *after*, *alas*, do not change.

In Latin, both nouns and verbs have more changes than they have in English. These changes consist mainly of additions or other changes at the end of the word, sometimes of additions at the beginning, sometimes of changes in the middle. Thus in English *man's*, *built*, *building* show additions or changes at the end of the word ; *men* (compared with *man*) shows a change in the middle.

A word, so far as it thus changes according to its use, is said to be *inflected*. The additions or changes are called *inflexions* ; the more permanent part of the word is called the *stem*. This remains unchanged unless affected by the suffix.

11. Nouns are divided into two classes, *nouns substantive*, which express things, and *nouns adjective*, which express the nature of things. In English the former are inflected to denote number and case, *e.g. man*, *man's*, *men*, *men's*. The latter are not so inflected, *e.g. good man*, *good man's* (*food*), *good men*. In Latin both nouns substantive and nouns adjective are inflected. Nouns substantive are inflected to denote the number as well as the case, as **hominis**, *man's* ; **homines**, *men* ; **hominum**, *men's*. Nouns adjective

are trebly inflected, *i.e.* they are changed to denote the gender (*i.e.* sex or imagined sex) of the person or thing denoted, and they are changed also to denote the case (like *man's*) and the number (like *men*), as **bonus**, *good he*; **bona**, *good she*; **bonum**, *good thing*; plural, **boni**, *good he's*; **bonae**, *good she's*; **bona**, *good things*; **bonorum** (**cĭbus**), *good men's* (*food*), etc. Pronouns are sometimes inflected like nouns, but more commonly like adjectives. The inflexions in Latin nouns are, as has been shown, much more numerous than in English.

12. Verbs again in Latin differ much from verbs in English. Not only are there many more changes to express different persons and numbers, different tenses and moods, but each form of a verb in Latin, which is not of the nature of a noun, is complete in itself and expresses a complete meaning. In English we require a pronoun or noun with the verb, *e.g. I love, thou lovest, he loves.* In Latin **amo** expresses by itself *I love*, **amas** expresses by itself *thou lovest*, **amat** expresses by itself *a person loves*, but may be *he loves* or *she loves.* Different forms are used for the plural, *e.g.* **amamus**, *we love*; **amatis**, *ye love*; **amant**, *they love.*

Different forms again are used for past time, *e.g.* **amabam**, *I was loving*; **amabas**, *thou wast loving*; **amabat**, *he was loving*; **amabamus**, *we were loving*; **amabatis**, *ye were loving*; **amabant**, *they were loving.* Other forms slightly or considerably changed are used to denote future time or commands or wishes or the like. What in English is often expressed by combinations of different words is in Latin often expressed by changes in the same word.

INFLEXIONS OF NOUNS

13. The inflexions of nouns and pronouns are in the main the same. The inflexions of verbs are quite distinct.

The inflexions of nouns are always additions to or alterations in the *end* of the stem. They serve to mark the *gender*, the *case*, and the *number* of the word.

There are in Latin

Three genders, called *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*.

Six cases, called *nominative*, *accusative*, *genitive*, *dative*, *locative*, *and ablative*. (*The use of these cases is explained in* § 84.)

(In some nouns another form is found to which the name of *vocative* case has often been applied.)

Two numbers, singular and plural.

Nouns are divided into two classes—

The first class has the genitive plural ending in **-ārum**, or **-ērum**, or **-ōrum**.

The second class has the genitive plural ending in **-uum**, or **-ium**, or in **-um** preceded by a consonant.

FIRST CLASS

14. The first class contains stems ending in **a** or **e** or **o**.

1. Stems in a:

Examples.—**ăquă** (*f.*), *water*; **bŏnă**, *a good she*; **scrībă**, (*m.*), *a clerk*; **Claudiă**, *a woman of the Claudian house.*

Singular.

Nom.	ăquă	bŏnă	scrībă	Claudiă
Acc.	ăquăm	bŏnăm	scrībăm	Claudiăm
Gen. Loc. Dat.	ăquae	bŏnae	scrībae	Claudiae
Abl.	ăquā	bŏnā	scrībā	Claudiā

Plural.

Nom.	ăquae	bŏnae	scrībae	Claudiae
Acc.	ăquās	bŏnās	scrībās	Claudiās
Gen.	ăquārum	bŏnārum	scrībārum	Claudiārum
Loc. Dat. Abl.	ăquīs	bŏnīs	scrībīs	Claudiīs

Old forms: genitive singular, -āī or -ās for -ae; ăquāī, fămīlīās, for aquae, familiae.

Poetic form: genitive plural, -um for -ārum, caelĭcŏlum for caelicolarum.

Old form: dat. abl. plural, fīlīābus for fīlīīs.

Most nouns of this class are feminine, as **terră**, *land*; **silvă**, *a wood*; **glōriă**, *glory*; **ănĭmă**, *breath*; **mŏră**, *delay.*

Masculine are a few which denote male persons, such as **agrĭcŏlă**, *a farmer*; **incŏlă**, *an inhabitant*; **advĕnă**, *a newcomer*; **pŏēta**, *a poet*; **transfŭgă**, *a deserter.*

15. 2. Stems in **e**:

Two words only have forms for all cases, viz. **rēs** (*f.*), *a thing*; **diēs** (*m. f.*), *a day*. Few have any plural.

Singular.

Nom.	**rēs**	**diēs**	**ăciēs**
Acc.	**rēm**	**diēm**	**ăciēm**
Gen. Loc. Dat.	**rei** or **rē**	**diēī** or **diē**	**āciī** or **aciē**
Abl.	**rē**	**diē**	**ăciē**

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	**rēs**	**diēs**	**ăciēs**
Gen.	**rērŭm**	**diērŭm**	not found
Loc. Dat. Abl.	**rēbŭs**	**diēbŭs**	not found

In singular **spēs** and **fĭdēs** are like **res**; **făcies, effĭgies, spĕcies, sĕries** like **acies**.

All these have in plural only the nom. and acc.

The termination **-ei** was sometimes two syllables, either **-ēī** or **-ĕi**, but generally probably a diphthong.

Thus **rēī, fidēī** in Lucretius; **rĕī, fidĕī** later; but also **spēi, rēi, fidēi** (**-ei** being one syllable).

The form **die** is used as the locative.

16. 3. Stems in **o**:

Examples.—**dŏmĭnŭs** (*m.*), *a lord*; **bŏnus** (*m. adj.*), *a good he*; **bellum** (*n.*), *war*; **bŏnum** (*n. adj.*), *a good thing*.

Singular.

	Subst.	Adj.	Subst.	Adj.
Nom.	dŏmĭnŭs	bŏnŭs	bellŭm	bŏnŭm
Acc.	dŏmĭnŭm	bŏnŭm	bellŭm	bŏnŭm
Gen. Loc.	dŏmĭnī	bŏnī	bellī	bŏnī
Dat. Abl.	dŏmĭnō	bŏnō	bellō	bŏnō

Plural.

Nom.	dŏmĭnī	bŏnī	bellă	bŏnă
Acc.	dŏmĭnōs	bŏnōs	bellă	bŏnă
Gen. Loc.	dŏmĭnōrŭm	bŏnōrŭm	bellōrum	bŏnōrum
Dat. Abl.	dŏmĭnīs	bŏnīs	bellīs	bŏnīs

Such masculine nouns have a form called the vocative used in addressing a person: thus **dŏmĭne**, *O lord*; **bŏnĕ**, *my good man*. But one word, **deus**, *God*, has no such form.

The nominative and accusative singular retained the earlier **-os** and **-om** in old Latin. The gen. plur. is in **-um** for **-orum** in some names of weights and measures, and of nations in poetry, and in a few other cases.

Examples.—*Masculine*—**annus**, *a year*; **ŏcŭlus**, *an eye*; **ănĭmus**, *the soul*.

Feminine—**hŭmus**, *the ground*; and many names of trees, as **alnus**, *alder*; **fāgus**, *beech*; **pōpŭlus**, *poplar*; **quercus**, *oak*; **ulmus**, *elm*.

Neuter—**oppĭdum**, *a town*; **fŏrum**, *market-place*; **verbum**, *a word*.

Adjectives—**magnus**, *great*; **multus**, *many*; **mălus**, *bad*; **longus**, *long*; **nūdus**, *naked*; **prīmus**, *first*; **dĕcĭmus**, *tenth*.

17. Stems in **-ro** generally drop the final **us** in nominative singular. Many omit **e** before **r**. Instances of different kinds are—

nŭmĕrus, *a number*; **puĕr**, *a boy*; **ăgĕr**, *a piece of land*; **vĭr**, *a man*.

Singular.

Nom.	**nŭmĕrus**	**puĕr**	**ăger**	**vĭr**
Acc.	**nŭmĕrum**	**puĕrum**	**ăgrum**	**vĭrum**
Gen. Loc.	**nŭmĕrī**	**puĕrī**	**agrī**	**vĭrī**
Dat. Abl.	**nŭmĕrō**	**puĕrō**	**agrō**	**vĭrō**

Plural.

Nom.	**nŭmĕrī**	**puĕrī**	**agrī**	**vĭrī**
Acc.	**nŭmĕrōs**	**puĕrōs**	**agrōs**	**vĭrōs**
Gen.	**nŭmĕrōrum**	**puĕrōrum**	**agrōrum**	**vĭrōrum**
Loc. Dat. Abl.	**nŭmĕrīs**	**puĕrīs**	**agrīs**	**vĭrīs**

Like **nŭmĕrus** are declined **ĕrus** (or **hĕrus**), *a master*; **ŭmĕrus** (or **hŭmĕrus**), *a shoulder*; and the adjectives **fĕrŭs**, *wild*; **prŏpĕrŭs**, *hasty*; **prospĕrŭs**, *favourable*.

Like **pŭĕr**, are **sŏcĕr**, *father-in-law*; **gĕnĕr**, *son-in-law*; **vespĕr**, *evening star*; and the adjectives **asper**, *rough*; **lĭber**, *free*; **mĭsĕr**, *wretched*; **tĕner**, *tender*.

Similarly **sătŭr**, **sătŭră**, **satŭrum**, *satiated*.

Like **ăgĕr** are declined **ăpĕr**, *a wild boar*; **făbĕr**, *a workman*; **lĭbĕr**, *bark*, *a book*; and the adjectives **noster**, *our*; **vester**, *your*: **dexter**, *right* (*hand*), and **sinister**, *left*, are usually so declined, but sometimes retain the e, like **tener**.

18. In the best period stems in -vo or -quo retained in nominative and accusative singular -ŏs, -ŏm instead of -ŭs, -ŭm.

Thus ĕquŏs, *a horse* (also spelt ĕcŭs); aequom, *equity*; but in modern books we usually find -us, -um.

In substantives in -io the genitive singular ended in single i, except in some poetry.

Singular.

Nom.	servŏs	aequŏm	fīliŭs	impĕriŭm
Acc.	servŏm	aequŏm	filiŭm	imperiŭm
Gen. Loc.	servī	aequī	filī	impĕrī
Dat. Abl.	servo	aequo	filio	impĕrio

Plural.

Nom.	servi	aequi	fīlii	imperiă
Acc.	servōs	aequōs	fīliōs	imperiă
Gen.	servōrum	aequōrum	filiōrum	imperiōrum
Loc. Dat. Abl.	servīs	aequīs	filiīs	impĕriīs

Like servŏs are ĕquŏs, *a horse*; ăvŏs, *a grandfather*; dīvŏs, *a god*; rīvŏs, *a stream*; clīvŏs, *a slope*; cŏquŏs (or cocus), *a cook*; and many adjectives, as căvŏs, *hollow*; nŏvŏs, *new*; parvŏs, *small*; saevŏs, *raging*; vīvŏs, *alive*; exīguŏs, *small*; văcuŏs, *empty*; antīquŏs, *ancient*, etc.

Like aequŏm are aevŏm, *age*; arvŏm, *a ploughed field*; ōvŏm, *an egg*.

Like filius are many proper names, as Claudius, Făbius, Līvius, Servius, Dĕcius, Jūlius, Hŏrātius, Vergĭlius, etc.

Like impĕrium are gaudium, *joy*; ŏdium, *hatred*; offĭcium, *duty*; consĭlium, *advice*, etc.

(*N.B.*—*Adjectives* have gen. sing. always in -ii, as medii, egregii.)

SECOND CLASS

19. The second class of nouns contains stems ending in **u** or **i** or a consonant.

1. Stems in **u**:

Examples—**mănus** (*f.*), *hand*; **vīsus** (*m.*), *sight*; **gĕnu** (*n.*), *knee*.

Singular.

Nom.	**mănŭs**	**vīsŭs**	**gĕnū**
Acc.	**mănŭm**	**vīsŭm**	**gĕnū**
Gen.	**mănūs**	**vīsūs**	**gĕnūs**
Dat.	**mănŭi**	**vīsui**	**gĕnui**
Loc. Abl.	**mănū**	**vīsū**	**genū**

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	**mănūs**	**vīsūs**	**gĕnŭă**
Gen.	**mănuum**	**vīsuum**	**gĕnuum**
Dat. Loc. Abl.	**mănĭbus**	**vīsĭbus**	**gĕnĭbus**

So also **grădus**, *a step*; **aestus**, *heat*; **gĕmĭtus**, *a groan*; **tŏnĭtrus** (also **tonitru**), *thunder*; **ductus**, *leading*, etc.

The dative singular sometimes, especially in poetry, ends in **-u** for **-ui**, as **vīsu**.

The abl. plural in some words ends in **-ŭbus**, as **ăcŭs**, *needle*, **ăcŭbus**; **arcus**, *bow*, **arcŭbus**; **artus**, *joint*, **artŭbus**; **partus**, *birth*, **partŭbus**; **trĭbus**, *tribe*, **trĭbŭbŭs**.

20. Some words are found with inflexions both from o stems and from u stems. The most important word of this kind is **dŏmus** (*f.*), *a home.*

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	**dŏmŭs**	**dŏmūs**
Acc.	**domum**	**dŏmōs** or **dŏmūs**
Gen.	**dŏmūs**	**dŏmōrum** or **dŏmuum**
Dat.	**domui**, rarely **domo**	**dŏmĭbŭs**
Loc.	**dŏmī**	
Abl.	**dŏmō**, rarely **domu**	

Singular.

Nom.	**cŏlus**, *distaff*	**cupressus**	**laurus**	**pīnus**
Acc.	**colum**	**cupressum**	**laurum**	**pinum**
Gen.	**coli**, **colūs**	**cupressi**, **cupressus**	**lauri**, **laurus**	**pini**, **pinus**
Dat.	**colo**	**cupresso**	**lauro**	**pino**
Abl.	**colo**, **colu**	**cupresso**, **cupressu**	**lauro**, **lauru**	**pinu**

Plural.

Nom.	**colūs**	**cupressi**, **cupressus** (rarely)	**lauri**, **laurus**	**pini** (rarely), **pinus**
Acc.		**cupressus**	**lauros**, **laurūs**	**pinos**, **pinus**
Gen.				**pinōrum**
Dat. Abl.			**lauris**	**pinis**

quercus (*oak*) besides u stem has abl. s. **querco** and gen. pl. **quercorum.**

myrtus (*myrtle*) has rarely nom. acc. plur. **myrtūs.** Otherwise it is an o stem.

arcus (*bow*) besides u stem has gen. sing. **arci** or **arqui**; **humus** (*the ground*) has locative **humi.**

In Early Latin a genitive singular in **ī** is frequent from verbal nouns, as **adventi, fructi, gĕmĭti, quaesti, sumpti.**

21. 2. Stems in **i**:

Of these some have nominative in **-ēs**, some in **-is**, some in **-s** preceded by a consonant or long vowel. Instead of **-ris** we often find **-er**. Neuters have nominative in **ĕ**.

Examples.—**nūbēs** (*f.*), *cloud*; **puppis** (*f.*), *stern of a ship*; **tristĭs** (*m. f.*), **tristĕ** (*n.*), *sad*; **urbs** (*f.*), *city*; **lux** (*f.*), *light*; **ars** (*f.*), *art*; **marĕ** (*n.*), *sea*; **animālis** (*adj.*), *animal*; **imber** (*m.*), *a storm of rain.*

Singular.

Nom.	nūbēs	puppĭs	tristĭs	tristĕ
Acc.	nubem	puppim or puppem	tristem	tristĕ
Gen.	nubĭs	puppĭs	tristĭs	
Dat.	nubī	puppī	tristī	
Loc. Abl.	nubĕ	puppĕ	tristī	

Plural.

Nom.	nubēs	puppēs	tristēs	tristiă
Acc.	nubēs or nubīs	puppēs or puppīs	tristēs or tristīs	tristiă
Gen.	nubium	puppium	tristium	
Dat. Loc. Abl.	nubĭbŭs	puppĭbŭs	tristibŭs	

Singular.

Nom.	urbs	lūx	ars	imbĕr
Acc.	urbem	lūcem	artem	imbrem
Gen.	urbĭs	lucĭs	artĭs	imbrĭs
Dat.	urbī	lucī	artī	imbrī
Loc. Abl.	urbĕ	lucĕ	artĕ	imbrĕ or imbrī

Plural.

Nom.	urbēs	lūcēs	artēs	imbres
Acc.	urbēs or urbīs	lūcēs or lucīs	artēs or artīs	imbrēs or imbris
Gen.	urbium	(*not found*)	artium	imbrium
Dat. Loc. Abl.	urbĭbŭs	lucĭbŭs	artĭbŭs	imbrĭbŭs

Singular.

Nom.	mărĕ	ănĭmālĭs	ănĭmālĕ
Acc.	marĕ	animalem	animale
Gen.	marĭs	animalis	
Dat. Loc. Abl.	marī	animalī	

Plural.

Nom.	mărĭă	animales	animalia
Acc.	mărĭă	animālēs	animāliă
Gen.	marium	animalium	
Dat. Loc. Abl.	marĭbŭs	animalĭbŭs	

As a substantive we have nom. acc. **animal**, abl. sing. **animālĕ**; other cases like the adjective.

ācĕr, *sharp*, has nom. sing. **ācĕr** (*m.*), **ācrĭs** (*m. f.*), **acrĕ** (*n.*) Except for the use of **ācĕr** for nom. s. masc. it is declined exactly like **tristis**.

22. 3. Consonant stems :

STEMS ENDING IN MUTES form nom. sing. by adding **s** ; **t** or **d** before this **s** is omitted.

ĕ before final stem consonant becomes **ĭ** except in nom. sing. **ŭ** before final stem consonant often becomes **ĭ**, except in nom. sing.

Sometimes where **ĭ** in the other cases is the earlier form, this becomes **ĕ** in the nom. sing.

Examples.—**princeps** (*adj.*), stem **princĕp-**, *chief* ;
jūdex (*m. f.*), stem **jūdĭc-**, *a judge* ;
rex (*m.*), stem **rēg-**, *a king* ;
cīvĭtas (*f.*), stem **cīvĭtāt-**, *citizenship* ;
ĕquĕs (*m. f.*), stem **ĕquĕt-**, *horseman* ;
căpŭt (*n.*), stem **căpŭt-**, *head* ;
pēs (*m.*), stem **pĕd-**, *a foot.*

Singular.

Nom.	princep-s (*adj.*)	jūdex	rēx
Acc.	princĭp-em (*m. f.*) princep-s (*n.*)	judĭc-em	rēg-em
Gen.	princip-ĭs	judic-ĭs	reg-ĭs
Dat.	princip-ī	judic-ī	reg-ī
Loc. Abl.	princip-ĕ	judic-ĕ	reg-ĕ

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	princĭp-ēs (*m. f.*) (*no neut.*)	jūdĭc-ēs	rēg-ēs
Gen.	princip-um	judic-um	reg-um
Dat. Loc. Abl.	princip-ĭbŭs	judic-ĭbŭs	reg-ĭbŭs

Singular.

Nom.	cīvĭtās	ĕquĕs	căpŭt	pēs
Acc.	civitāt-em	equĭt-em	caput	pĕd-em
Gen.	civitat-ĭs	equit-ĭs	capĭt-ĭs	ped-ĭs
Dat.	civitat-ī	equit-ī	capit-ī	ped-ī
Loc. Abl.	civitat-ĕ	equit-ĕ	capit-ĕ	ped-ĕ

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	cīvĭtāt-ēs	ĕquĭt-ēs	căpĭt-ă	pĕd-ēs
Gen.	civitat-um	equit-um	capit-um	ped-um
Dat. Loc. Abl.	civitat-ĭbŭs	equit-ĭbŭs	capit-ĭbŭs	ped-ĭbŭs

Civitas and a few other nouns with stem in **tāt-** have sometimes **-ium** in gen. plur.

23. STEMS ENDING IN **n** form the nominative singular in one of two ways—

Those ending in **-ŏn** and **-ōn** (all being masc. or fem.) drop the final **n**, the **o** then being always long in good Latin; in the cases other than nominative singular **-ŏn** becomes **-ĭn.**

Those ending in **-ĕn** remain unchanged; in the cases other than nominative singular **-ĕn** becomes **-ĭn.** Most of these are in **-mĕn,** and all these except **flamen** (*m.*) are neuter.

As *Examples*: **hŏmo** (*m. f.*), stem **hŏmŏn-**, *a man*;
ōrātio (*f.*), stem **orātiōn-**, *speech*;
tībīcĕn (*m.*), stem **tībīcĕn-**, *a flute-player*;
nōmĕn (*n.*), stem **nōmĕn-**, *a name.*

Singular.

Nom.	hŏmo	ōrātio	tībīcĕn	nōmĕn
Acc.	hŏmĭn-em	ŏrātiōn-em	tībīcĭn-em	nōmĕn
Gen.	homin-ĭs	oration-ĭs	tibicin-is	nomĭn-ĭs
Dat.	homin-ī	oration-ī	tibicin-ī	nomin-ī
Loc. Abl.	homin-ĕ	oration-ĕ	tibicin-ĕ	nomin-ĕ

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	hŏmĭn-ēs	ōrātiōn-ēs	tībīcĭn-ēs	nōmĭn-ă
Gen.	homin-um	oration-um	tibicin-um	nomin-um
Dat. Loc. Abl.	homin-ĭbŭs	oration-ĭbŭs	tibicin-ĭbŭs	nomin-ĭbŭs

24. Stems ending in l, r, s are used as the nom. sing. without addition or change, except that some neuters change -ŏr into -ŭr, others -ŏs into -ŭs.

Stems in s change s into r (also -ŭs into -ĕr) before a vowel, *i.e.* in all cases except nom. sing.

(Thus a nom. neut. in -ŭs sometimes goes with a genitive -ŏris, sometimes with a genitive -ĕris, according as its stem is in -ŏs or -ŭs.)

Stems in -er generally drop e in inflexion.

Examples: consŭl (*m.*), stem consŭl-, *a consul*;
mŭliĕr (*f.*), stem mŭliĕr-, *a woman*;
pătĕr (*m.*), stem pătĕr-, *a father*;
ămŏr (*m.*), stem ămōr-, *love*;
tempŭs (*n.*), stem tempŏs-, *time*;
ŏnŭs (*n.*), stem ŏnŭs-, *a burden*;
mōs (*m.*), stem mōs-, *a habit*;
crūs (*n.*), stem crūs-, *a leg*.

Singular.

Nom.	cōnsŭl	mŭliĕr	pătĕr	ămŏr
Acc.	consŭl-em	muliĕr-em	patr-em	amōr-em
Gen.	consŭl-ĭs	muliĕr-ĭs	patr-ĭs	amōr-ĭs
Dat.	consŭl-ī	muliĕr-ī	patr-ī	amōr-ī
Loc. Abl.	consŭl-ĕ	muliĕr-ĕ	patr-ĕ	amōr-ĕ

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	consŭl-ēs	muliĕr-ēs	patr-ēs	amōr-ēs
Gen.	consŭl-um	muliĕr-um	patr-um	amōr-um
Dat. Loc. Abl.	consŭl-ĭbŭs	muliĕr-ĭbŭs	patr-ĭbŭs	amōr-ĭbŭs

Singular.

Nom.	tempŭs	ŏnŭs	mōs	crūs
Acc.	tempŭs	onŭs	mōr-em	crūs
Gen.	tempŏr-ĭs	onĕr-ĭs	mōr-ĭs	crūr-is
Dat.	tempŏr-ī	onĕr-ī	mōr-ī	crur-ī
Loc. Abl.	tempŏr-ĕ	onĕr-ĕ	mōr-ĕ	crur-ĕ

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	tempŏr-ă	onĕr-ă	mōr-ēs	crūr-ă
Gen.	tempŏr-um	onĕr-um	mōr-um	crūr-um
Dat. Loc. Abl.	tempŏr-ĭbŭs	onĕr-ĭbŭs	mōr-ĭbŭs	crūr-ĭbŭs

The principal adjectives with consonant stems are those in -ōs, which express the comparative degree of adjectives.

As *Example*: mĕlior (*adj.*), stem mĕliōs-, *better*.

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	mĕliŏr (*m. f.*) mĕliŭs (*n.*)	Nom. mĕliōrēs (*m. f.*)
Acc.	meliōr-em meliŭs	Acc. mĕliōră (*n.*)
Gen.	meliōr-ĭs	Gen. meliōr-um
Dat.	meliōr-ī	Dat.
Loc. Abl.	meliōr-ĕ	Loc. Abl. meliōr-ĭbŭs

Contrast of i *Stems and Consonant Stems*

25. The class of i stems and the class of consonant stems have, speaking generally, certain marked differences.

1. A very large proportion of the i stems have the syllable which precedes the i long, sometimes from the length of the vowel, more often from the i being preceded by two consonants, as fīni-, parti-.

In the consonant stems the final stem consonant is always preceded by a vowel, and this preceding vowel is generally short, as dŭc-, princĭp-.

2. Further, the i stems fall mainly into three divisions, thus—

A. *Substantives and adjectives* of not more than two syllables in the genitive singular, as **nubes, grăvis.**

B. *Adjectives* with derivative suffixes, as **aud-aci, ag-ili.**

C. *Adjectives* compounded of *noun* stems, as **in-ermi, tri-remi.**

The consonant stems fall into three divisions, thus—

A. *Substantives* (few) of not more than two syllables in the genitive singular, as **canis, mensis.**

B. *Substantives* with derivative suffixes, as **ima-gon, am-or.**
Also adjectives in comparative degree.

C. *Substantives and adjectives* compounded of verbal stems, as **re-duc, prae-sed.**

CLASSIFICATION OF i STEMS

26. A. The nouns of not more than two syllables in the genitive singular have either—

1. Disyllabic nominative in **-ēs**,
or 2. Disyllabic nominative in **-is** (*m. f.*), neuter in **ĕ**,
or 3. Disyllabic nominative in **-ĕr** (for **ĕris**),
or 4. Monosyllabic nominatives.

1. Stems with disyllabic nominatives in **-ēs**: all feminine, as **prōles**, *offspring*; **sēdes**, *seat*.

except **verrēs** (*m.*), *a boar*.
vātes (*m. f.*, gen. pl. often **vatum**), *a seer*.

2. Stems with disyllabic nominatives in **-is**.

(α) Adjectives, *e.g.*—

dulcis	*sweet*	**grăvis**	*heavy*	**lĕvis**	*light*
omnis	*all*	**tristis**	*sad*	**turpis**	*foul*

etc.

(β) Substantives.

Common in gender—

anguis (abl. -i rarely)	*snake*	**fīnis** (abl. often -i)	*boundary*
cīvis	*citizen*	**hostis**	*enemy*
testis	*witness*		

Masculine—

amnis (abl. -i often)	*river*	**mānēs** (pl.)	*ghosts*
collis	*hill*	**orbis** (abl. -i sometimes)	*a round*
crīnis	*hair*	**pānis** (no gen. pl.)	*loaf*
ensis	*sword*	**piscis**	*fish*
fascis	*bundle*	**postis** (abl. -i often)	*doorpost*
follis	*leather bag*	**sentes** (pl.)	*thorns*
fūnis	*rope*	**torquis**	*collar*
fustis (abl. -i often)	*club*	**unguis** (abl. -i sometimes)	*nail, claw*
ignis (abl. -i usually)	*fire*		

Feminine—

ăpis (gen. pl. **apum** sometimes)	*bee*	**puppis** (acc. **-im** or **-em**, abl. **-i** or **-ĕ**)	*stern of ship*
ăvĭs (abl. **-i** sometimes)	*bird*	**restis** (acc. **-im** usually)	*rope*
classis (abl. **-i** often)	*fleet, class*	**sĭtis** (acc. **-im**, abl. **-i**, no plur.)	*thirst*
clāvis (acc. **-im** sometimes)	*key*	**tigris** (also with stem **tigrĭd-**)	*tiger*
messis (acc. **-im** sometimes)	*reaping*	**turris** (acc. **-im** usually, abl. **-i** often) and others.	*tower*
nāvis (acc. **-im**, abl. **-i** often)	*ship*		

Neuter—

măre (plural only nom. acc.)	*sea*
mille (indecl. in sing.)	*thousand*
rēte (abl. sometimes **rētĕ**)	*a net*

3. Stems with disyllabic nominatives in **-ĕr**—

imber (*m.* abl. **-i** often)	*shower*	**venter** (*m.*)	*belly*
linter (*f.* usually)	*boat*	**ūter** (*m.*)	*skin bag*

4. Stems with monosyllabic nominatives—

Almost all have a long syllable, usually formed by two consonants, preceding the **i**, *e.g.*—

arx (gen. **arcis**)	*a citadel*	**lux** (gen. **lūcis**)	*light*
urbs (gen. **urbis**)	*a city*	**plĕbs** (gen. **plēbis**)	*the common people*

All are feminine except—

Masculines—

dens (gen. **dentis**)	*a tooth*	**mons** (gen. **montis**)	*mountain*
fons (gen. **fontis**)	*fount*	**mūs** (gen. **mūris**)	*mouse*
mās (gen. pl. **mārum** sometimes)	*male*	**pons** (gen. **pontis**)	*bridge*

Neuters—

lac (gen. **lactis**, no plur.)	*milk*	**plūs** (gen. **plūris**) plur. **plūres**, *m. f.* **plura**, *n.*	*more*

Notice also—

nix (*f.*) (gen. **nĭvis**, stem **nigvi-**), *snow* (no gen. pl.)
vis (*f.*), *force*, thus declined—

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	**vīs**	**vīrēs**
Acc.	**vim**	**vīres**
Gen.	**vis** (rare)	**vīrium**
Dat.	?	**vīrĭbus**
Abl.	**vī**	**vīrĭbus**

27. B. Adjectives with derivative suffixes.

With long penult—

-āci, -ōci, -trīci, as **audax**, *bold*; **ātrox**, *cruel*; **victrix**, *conquering*.
-āti, -īti, as **nostrās**, *of our country*; **penātes** (pl.), *gods of our home*.
-āli, -ūli, -ēli, -īli, as **aequālīs**, *equal*; **tribūlis**, *of a tribe*; **crūdēlis**, *cruel*; **hostīlis**, *of an enemy*.
-āri, as **familĭāris**, *intimate*.
(Neuter substantives usually drop the **e** in the nom. singular: as **ănĭmăl**, *an animal*; **lăqueăr**, *a ceiling*.)
-anti, -enti, present participles, as **amans**, *loving*; **serpens**, *crawling*.
-ensi, as **fŏrensīs**, *of the forum*.
-esti, as **agrestis**, *of the fields*; **caelestis**, *of heaven*.

With short penult—

-īli, as **ăgĭlīs**, *active*; **făcĭlĭs**, *easy*.
-bri, -cri, -stri (for **bĕri**, etc.), as **cĕlĕber**, *crowded*; **ălăcĕr**, *alert*; **ĕquestĕr**, *on horseback*.

28. C. Adjectives compounded of noun stems, as **ĭnermĭs**, *unarmed*; **expers**, *without share*; **insignĭs**, *distinguished*.

D. A few others, as **cŏhors**, *a troop*; **indŏles**, *native disposition*: and adjectives like **hĭlărĭs**, *cheerful*; **ĭnānĭs**, *empty*; **fēlix**, *happy*; **cĕlĕr**, *swift*; **mĕmŏr**, *mindful*; **vĭrĭdis**, *green*; **tĕrĕs**, *round*; and a few others.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONSONANT STEMS

29. A. Substantives disyllabic in genitive—

(*a*) with disyllabic nom. : **cănis** (*m. f.*), *dog.*

sĕnex (gen. **sĕnĭs**), *old man* ; **mensis** (*m.*), *month* (gen. pl. sometimes **mensium**) ; **frātĕr**, *brother* ; **mātĕr**, *mother* ; **pătĕr**, *father.*

(*b*) with monosyllabic nom.—

Masculine.

dux	**dŭcis**	*leader*	**lar**	**lăris**	*household*
grex	**grĕgis**	*flock*	**fūr**	**fūris**	*thief* [*god*
rex	**rēgis**	*king*	**flōs**	**flōris**	*flower*
pēs	**pĕdis**	*foot*	**mōs**	**mōris**	*manner*
praes	**praedis**	*surety*	**rōs**	**rōris**	*dew*
vās	**vādis**	*bail*			

sol, sōlis, *sun,* and **sal, sălis,** *salt,* have no gen. pl.

Feminine.

ops	**ŏpis**	*help*	**crux**	**crŭcis**	*cross*
nux	**nŭcis**	*nut*	**nex**	**nĕcis**	*murder*
prĕcem	(no nom. s.)	*prayer*	**vĭcem**	(no nom. s.)	*change*

Neuter.

aes	**aeris**	*bronze*	**crūs**	**crūris**	*leg*
ōs	**ōris**	*mouth*	**jūs**	**jūris**	*law*

ŏs, *bone,* has nom. pl. **ossa,** gen. **ossium.**

The following have no gen. plural—

cŏr	**cordis**	*heart*	**vēr**	**vēris**	*spring*
mĕl	**mellis**	*honey*	**rūs**	**rūris**	*country*
far	**farris**	*spelt*	**tūs**	**tūris**	*incense*

30. B. Derivative substantives and a few adjectives.

Masculine with stems in **ec, et, ōn** (except verbal subst. in **iōn**), **ōr** or **ōs**—

As—vortex	vortĭcis	*whirl*	carbo	carbōnis	*coal*
ăbies	ăbiĕtis	*fir*	histrio	histriōnis	*actor*
līmĕs	līmĭtis	*boundary*	amor	amōris	*love*
			hŏnor	honōris	*honour*

Also (masculine)—

fornix	fornĭcis	*vault*	cāro	carnis	*flesh*
lăpĭs	lăpĭdis	*pebble*	nĕpos	nĕpōtis	*grandson*
turbo	turbĭnis	*whirl*	pecten	pectĭnis	*comb*
margo	margĭnis	*brink*	sanguis	sanguĭnis	*blood*
cardo	cardĭnis	*hinge*	cĭnĭs	cĭnĕris	*ash*
ordo	ordĭnis	*a row*	pulvis	pulvĕris	*dust*

Feminine in ĭc, ĭd, gŏn, dŏn, īc, tās, tūt, and verbals in iōn—

As—călix	călĭcis	*cup*	cervix	cervīcis	*neck*
cuspis	cuspĭdis	*spear-point*	rādix	radīcis	*root*
virgo	virgĭnis	*girl*	cīvĭtas	cīvĭtātis	*city*
fortĭtudo	fortĭtūdĭnis	*courage*	vŏluptas	vŏluptātis	*pleasure*
lĕgio	legiōnis	*a body of soldiers*	juventus	juventūtis	*youth*
rătio	rătiōnis	*reckoning*	virtūs	virtūtis	*manliness*

Neuter in -mĕn, -ŏr, -ŭr, -ŏs (-ŏris), -ŭs (-ĕris)—

agmen	agmĭnis	*drove, troop*	ĕbur	ĕbŏrĭs	*ivory*
			fēmŭr	fēmŏris	*thigh*
carmen	carmĭnis	*song*	ĭter	ĭtĭnĕris	*journey*
nōmĕn	nōmĭnis	*name*	cădāvĕr	cadāvĕris	*corpse*
aequor	aequŏris	*level*	foedus	foedĕris	*treaty*
fulgur	fulgŭris	*lightning*	gĕnus	gĕnĕris	*a kind*
corpus	corpŏris	*body*	mūnus	mūnĕris	*gift*
lĭtus	lĭtŏris	*shore*	ŏpus	ŏpĕris	*work*

31. C. Substantives and Adjectives compounded of Verb stems—

rĕdux	rĕdŭcis (adj.)	*bringing back*	obsĕs	obsĭdis	*hostage*
compos	compŏtis (adj.)	*having power*	praesĕs	praesĭdis	*president*
princeps	princĭpis (adj.)	*chief*	cŏmĕs	cŏmĭtis	*companion*
jūdex	judĭcis	*judge*	mīlĕs	mīlĭtis	*soldier*
artĭfex	artĭfĭcis	*skilled maker*	ĕquĕs	ĕquĭtis	*horseman*

D. Also—

custōs	(*m. f.*)	custōdis	*keeper*	mercēs	(*f.*)	mercēdis	*hire*
hērēs	(*m. f.*)	hērēdis	*heir*	pălus	(*f.*)	pălūdis	*a marsh*
săcerdos	(*m.*)	sacerdōtis	*priest*	quiēs	(*f.*)	quiētis	*rest*
cĭnis	(*m.*)	cĭnĕris	*ash*	tellūs	(*f.*)	tellūris	*the earth*
pulvis	(*m.*)	pulvĕris	*dust*				

32. *Note.*—Many Greek words, especially proper names, used in Latin retain some of the Greek case-endings. This is most frequent in the poets. Thus we find—

1. Stems in **a**:

Nom.	**Prūsiă** or **Prūsiās**	**Atrīdă** or **Atrīdēs**	**Circă** or **Circē**
Voc.	**Prusiă** or **Prusiā**	**Atrīdă** or **Atrīdē**	**Circă** or **Circē**
Acc.	**Prusiam** or **Prusiān**	**Atrīdam** or **Atrīdēn**	**Circam** or **Circēn**
Gen.	**Prusiae**	**Atridae**	**Circae** or **Circēs**
Dat.	**Prusiae**	**Atridae**	**Circae**
Abl.	**Prusiā**	**Atridā**	**Circā** or **Circē**

2. Stems in **o**:

Nom.	**Epīrus** or **Epīrŏs**
Voc.	**Epīrĕ**
Acc.	**Epirum** or **Epirŏn**
Gen. / Loc.	**Epiri**
Dat. / Abl.	**Epiro**

3. Stems in **i** or consonant:

	Singular.	*Plural.*	*Singular.*
Nom. / Voc.	**tigrĭs**	**tigres**	**Phyllĭs** / **Phyllī**
Acc.	**tigrim** or **tigrin**	**tigrēs** or **tigrīdăs**	**Phyllĭdă**
Gen.	**tigris** or **tigrīdos**	**tigrium**	**Phyllidis** or **Phyllidŏs**
Dat.	**tigri** or **tigridi**	**tigribus**	**Phyllīdī**
Abl.	**tigre** or **tigride**	**tigribus**	**Phyllĭdĕ**

In such words there are many irregularities.

PRONOMINAL AND SOME OTHER ADJECTIVES

33. Some adjectives have the genitive singular ending in **-īus**, the dative in **-ī**, alike for all genders. *E.g.* **tōtus**, *whole.*

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	tōtus	tōtă	tōtum
Acc.	tōtum	tōtam	
Gen.	tōtīus in all genders		
Loc. Dat.	tōtī in all genders		
Abl.	tōtō	tōtā	tōtō

Plural.

Nom.	tōtī	tōtae	tōtă
Acc.	tōtōs	tōtās	
Gen.	tōtōrum	tōtārum	tōtōrum
Loc. Dat. Abl.	tōtīs in all genders		

Similarly are declined **ūnus**, *one*; **ullus**, *any*; **nullus**, *none*; **sōlus**, *alone.*

So **ipse** (in old language **ipsus**), **ipsa**, **ipsum** has gen. **ipsius**, dat. **ipsi** for all genders.

				Genitive.	Dative.
alter	altĕra	altĕrum	*one of two*	alterius	alteri
ŭtĕr	utra	utrum	*which of two*	utrius	utri
neuter	neutra	neutrum	*neither*	neutrius	neutri

34. A few other pronominal adjectives are declined in the same way except that they have **d** instead of **m** for the last letter of the neuter nom. and acc. singular. Thus—

Singular.

	Masc.		Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	**ălius**	*other*	**alia**	**aliŭd**
Acc.	**alium**		**aliam**	**aliŭd**
Gen.	**ălīus** in all genders			
Dat.	**aliī** in all genders			
Loc. } Abl. }	**alio**		**alia**	**alio**

Nom.	**ille**	*that*	**illa**	**illŭd**
Acc.	**illum**		**illam**	**illŭd**
Gen.	**illīus** or **illĭus** in all genders			
Dat.	**illi** in all genders			
Loc. } Abl. }	**illo**		**illa**	**illo**

So **iste**, *that of yours*, **ista**, **istud**. The plural is in all like **totus**.

The demonstrative particle **cĕ** was sometimes appended to those cases of **ille** and **iste** which end in **s** (*e.g.* **illosce**), and frequently in an abridged form (**c**) to the others (except gen. plural). *E.g.* Dat. Loc. **illīc**. The neuters **illud**, **istud** become **illuc**, **istuc**.

35. **hic**, *this*, is declined as follows—

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	**hĭc**	**haec**	**hōc**
Acc.	**hunc**	**hanc**	**hōc**
Gen.	**huius** (or **hujus**) in all genders		
Loc.	**hīc** (adverb)		
Dat.	**huic** in all genders		
Abl.	**hōc**	**hāc**	**hōc**

Plural.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	hī	hae	haec
Acc.	hōs	hās	haec
Gen.	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Loc. Dat. Abl.	hīs in all genders		

The fuller forms **hosce**, **hasce**, **huiusce** are found in Cicero. **Haec** is rarely found for nom. fem. plur. Plautus has also **hice** (for **hic**), etc.

36. Is, *that*, is thus declined—

Singular.

Nom.	ĭs	eă	ĭd
Acc.	eum	eam	ĭd
Gen.	eius (ejus) in all genders		
Loc.	ĭbi (adverb)		
Dat.	eī in all genders		
Abl.	eō	eā	eō

Plural.

Nom.	ĕī or ii	eae	eă
Acc.	eōs	eās	eă
Gen.	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Loc. Dat. Abl.	ĕīs or iis in all genders		

ī and **īs** are sometimes written for **ii**, **iis**. **ībŭs**, dat. abl. plur., also occurs rarely.

-pse is sometimes appended, as **eumpse**, **eāpse**.

37. Idem (for is-dem) is thus declined—

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	īdem	eădem	ĭdem
Acc.	eundem	eandem	ĭdem
Gen.	eiusdem (ejusdem) in all genders		
Loc.	ĭbīdem		
Dat.	eīdem in all genders		
Abl.	eōdem	eādem	eōdem

Plural.

Nom.	eīdem or īdem	eaedem	eădem
Acc.	eosdem	easdem	eădem
Gen.	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
Loc. Dat. Abl.	eisdem or īsdem in all genders		

38. Qui, *who, which, what, any,* relative, interrogative, and indefinite pronoun, is thus declined—

Singular.

Nom.	qui	quae	quod
Acc.	quem	quam	quod
Gen.	cuius (cujus) in all genders		
Dat.	cui in all genders		
Abl.	quō	quā	quō

Plural.

Nom.	qui	quae	quae
Acc.	quōs	quās	quae
Gen.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat. Abl.	quĭbus in all genders		

As ablatives of all genders, **qui** in sing., **quīs** in plural, are sometimes used.

The genitive **cuius** is occasionally treated as an adjective and declined **cuiă, cuium**, etc.

As an indefinite pronoun, **quă** is more common than **quae** in nom. sing. fem. and neut. plural.

As indefinite and interrogative pronouns, **quĭs** (*m. f.*), **quĭd** (*n.*) are generally used for **qui, quod**, when not in agreement with a substantive.

39. Similar are the compound pronouns—

Adjectives.				Substantives.	
ălĭqui	**ălĭquă**	**ălĭquŏd**	*some*	**aliquis**	**aliquid**
ecqui	**ecquă** or **ecquae**	**ecquŏd**	*any?*	**ecquis**	**ecquid**
quīnam	**quaenam**	**quodnam**	*what?*	**quis-nam**	**quid-nam**
quīdam	**quaedam**	**quoddam**	*a certain one*		
quĭcunque	**quaecunque**	**quodcunque**	*whatsoever*		
quīlĭbĕt	**quaelĭbet**	**quodlĭbet**	*any you like*		
quīvīs	**quaevīs**	**quodvīs**	*any you will*		

Also like **quis, quid**—

quisquis quidquid or **quicquid** *whatsoever*
quisquam quidquam or **quicquam** *any at all*

And partly like **quis**, partly like **qui**—

quispiam quaepiam quodpiam *some*
quisque quaeque quodque *each*

PECULIAR INFLEXIONS OF CERTAIN PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns

40. The substantives called *personal pronouns* are very peculiar in their inflexions, nor are all the cases formed from the same stem.

	Singular.		*Sing. and Plural.*
	1st Person.	2d Person.	3d Person (reflexive).
Nom.	ĕgo	tū	no nom.
Acc.	mē	tē	sē
Gen.	See below		
Dat.	mĭhī	tĭbi	sĭbi
Abl.	mē	tē	sē

	Plural.	
Nom. Acc.	nōs	vōs
Gen.	nostrum	vostrum or vestrum
Dat. Abl.	nōbīs	vōbīs

SINGULAR. *Accusative and ablative.*—Sēsē was frequently used for sē; tētē rarely for tē.

The forms mēd and tēd occur as accusatives and ablatives in Plautus.

Genitive.—As possessive genitive the adjectives **meus**, *my, mine*; **tuus**, *thy, thine*; **suus**, *his* (*her*) *own*, were used: as **meus lĭber**, *my book*; **mea filia**, *my daughter*; **meum opus**, *my work.*

As objective genitive the gen. sing. neut. of the same is used, viz. **mei** (*of my being*), **tui**, **sui**.

PLURAL. *Genitive.*—As *possessive* genitive the adjectives **noster** and **vester** (**voster**) and **suus** were used.

As *objective* genitives **nostri**, **vestri**, **sui**.

As *partitive* genitives **nostrum**, **vestrum**, **suorum**.

To all cases (except *tu* nom.) of the substantive pronouns the particle -mĕt is sometimes added. For tu, tutĕ or tutimĕt is found.

The adjectives often have in the ablative case -met or -pte appended, *e.g.* meōpte, suāmet; rarely in the gen. sing., *e.g.* tuipte, and acc. plur., *e.g.* suosmet, suămet.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE

41. From many adjectives two derivative adjectives are formed in order to denote the degree of the quality expressed by them. The simple form is called the *positive*. The *comparative* expresses a higher degree of the quality in a comparison of two things or persons. The *superlative* expresses the highest degree in a comparison of more than two things or persons, as **dūrus**, *hard*; **dūrior**, *harder*; **dūrissĭmus**, *hardest*.

The comparative is sometimes used to express that the quality is possessed in *too high* a degree.

The superlative is sometimes used to express that the quality is possessed in a *very high* degree.

Ordinary Formation of Comparative and Superlative

42. These derivative adjectives are formed from the positive as follows—

1. The stem of the comparative is formed by adding **iōs** to the last consonant of the stem, *i.e.* by changing the inflexion **i** or **is** of the genitive into **iōs**. The **s** is changed into **r** before vowels and in the nom. sing. masc. and fem. (see § 24). In the neuter nom. and acc. sing. **iōs** becomes **iŭs**.

2. The stem of the superlative is formed by adding **issĭmo** or **issima** to the last consonant of the stem. Thus—

	Genitive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
dūr-us, *hard*	**dūr-i**	**dūr-ĭor**	**dūr-issimus**
trist-is, *sad*	**trist-is**	**trist-ĭor**	**trist-issimus**
felix (felic-s), *happy*	**felīc-is**	**felīc-ior**	**felīc-issimus**

Some adjectives form their superlative by doubling the last consonant of the stem and adding **ĭmus**. These are—

(*a*) Adjectives with stems ending in **ĕro** or **eri**, the **e** being omitted or retained in the comparative as in the inflexions of the positive.

pulcher, *fair*, comp. pulchr-ĭor, superl. pulcher-rīmus.

So nĭger, *black*; pĭger, *slothful*; rŭber, *red*; taeter, *foul*; văfer, *cunning*; ācer, *sharp*; cĕlĕber, *famous*; sălŭber, *healthful*.

asper, *rough*	aspĕrior	asperrĭmus

So cĕler, *swift*; dexter, *right* (also rarely superl. dextĭmus); līber, *free*; mĭser, *wretched*; pauper, *poor*; tĕner, *tender*; ūber, *abundant*. Also

vĕtus, *old*	no comp.	vĕterrimus
prospĕrus, *prosperous*		prosperrimus

(*b*) The following adjectives whose last stem consonant is l: făcĭlis, *easy*; sĭmĭlis, *like*; difficĭlis, *difficult*; dissĭmĭlis, *unlike*; grăcĭlis, *thin, slender*; humĭlis, *low*; as facil-is, făcil-lĭmus.

Irregular or Defective Adjectives

(besides those named above, 2, *a*).

43. The following are either deficient in the positive degree or form their comparative and superlative irregularly or from a different stem—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
bŏnus, *good*	mĕlior	optĭmus
mălus, *bad*	pējor	pessĭmus
magnus, *great*	mājor	maximus
parvus, *small*	mĭnor	mĭnĭmus
multus, *much*	plūs (neut.)	plūrĭmus
nēquam (indecl.), *wicked*	nēquior	nēquissĭmus
dīves, dīs } *rich*	dīvĭtior	dīvĭtissĭmus (Cic.)
	dītior	dītissĭmus (Verg.)
senex, *old*	sĕnior	(nātu maximus)
jŭvĕnis, *young*	jūnĭor	(nātu minimus)
pŏtis, pŏtĕ (indecl.), *able, possible*	pŏtior, *better*	pŏtissimus
(no positive)	ōcior, *swifter*	ōcissĭmus
frūgi (indecl.), *useful*	frūgālior	frūgālissimus

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ĕgens } *needy* ĕgēnus }	egentior	egentissimus
bĕnĕvŏlus, *well-wishing*	benevolentior	benevolentissimus
mălĕdīcus, *evil-speaking*	maledicentior	maledicentissimus
magnĭfĭcus, *splendid*	magnificentior	magnificentissimus
cĭtrā (adv.), *on this side*	cĭtĕrior	cĭtĭmus
de (prep.), *down from*	dētĕrior, *less good*	dēterrĭmus
extrā (adv.), externus (adj.), *outside*	extĕrior	extrēmus, extĭmus
infrā (adv.), infĕr[1] (adj.), *low*	infĕrior	infĭmus, īmus
intrā (adv.), *within*	intĕrior	intĭmus
post, postĕrus, *next* (in time)	postĕrior, *hinder, later*	postrēmus, postŭmus
prae (prep.), *before*	prĭor	prīmus
prŏpe (adv.), *near*	prŏpĭor	proxĭmus
suprā (adv.), sŭpĕr[1] (adj.), *high*	sŭpĕrior	suprēmus *highest, last* (in time), summus
ultrā (adv.), *beyond*	ultĕrior	ultĭmus, *farthest*

Adjectives used only in the positive—

Many adjectives, which express a state or quality which does not readily admit the idea of a higher or lower degree, *e.g. material* (*e.g.* **aureus**, *golden*), *time* (*e.g.* **nocturnus**, *nightly*), *special relationship* (*e.g.* **paternus**, *fatherly*), have no comparative or superlative. In some others they are wanting without any such apparent reason. If a comparison is required in such adjectives, the defect is supplied by adding **măgis** and **maxime**. Thus **magis mīrus**, *more wonderful*; **maxime mirus**, *most wonderful*.

NUMERALS

44. *Cardinal* Numerals answer the question "how many?" (**quot**). *Ordinal* Numerals answer the question "which in numerical order?" (**quŏtus**). *Distributive* Numerals answer the question "how many each, or, at each time?" (**quotēni**). *Numeral Adverbs* answer the question "how many times?" (**quotiens**).

[1] Chiefly used in plural: **infĕri**, *the beings below*; **supĕri**, *the beings above*; **infĕrā**, *the places below*; **supĕrā**, *the places above*.

1. *List of*

Arabic Signs.	Roman Signs.	Cardinal (adjectives).
1	I.	ūn*us*, *a*, *um*
2	II.	du*o*, *ae*, *o*
3	III.	tr*es*, tr*ia*
4	IIII. or IV.	quattuor
5	V.	quinque
6	VI.	sex
7	VII.	septem
8	VIII. or IIX.	octo
9	VIIII. or IX.	nŏvem
10	X.	dĕcem
11	XI.	undĕcim
12	XII.	duodĕcim
13	XIII.	tredĕcim
14	XIIII. or XIV.	quattuordĕcim
15	XV.	quindĕcim
16	XVI.	sēdĕcim
17	XVII.	septemdĕcim
18	XVIII. or XIIX.	duŏdēvīgintī
19	XVIIII. or XIX.	undēvīgintī
20	XX.	vīgintī
21	XXI.	ūn*us* et vīgintī
22	XXII.	duo et vīgintī
28	XXVIII. or XXIIX.	duodētriginta
29	XXVIIII. or XXIX.	undetrīginta
30	XXX.	trīgintā
40	XXXX. or XL.	quadrāginta
50	L.	quinquāginta
60	LX.	sexāginta
70	LXX.	septuāginta

Numerals

ORDINAL (all declinable adjectives).	DISTRIBUTIVE (all declinable adjectives plural).	NUMERAL ADVERBS.
prīm*us*, *a*, *um* prior, *first of two*	singŭl*i*, *ae*, *a*	sĕmĕl
sĕcund*us* alter	bīn*i* (for duīni)	bīs (for duis)
terti*us*	tern*i* (or trīn*i*)	tĕr
quart*us*	quătern*i*	quătĕr
quint*us*	quīn*i*	quinquiens
sext*us*	sēn*i*	sexiens
septĭm*us*	septēn*i*	septiens
octāv*us*	octōn*i*	octiens
nōn*us*	nŏvēn*i*	nŏviens
dĕcĭm*us*	dēn*i*	dĕciens
undĕcĭm*us*	undēn*i*	undĕciens
duodĕcĭm*us*	dŭŏdēn*i*	duodĕciens
tertī*us* decim*us*	tern*i* den*i*	terdĕciens
quart*us* decim*us*	quătern*i* dēn*i*	quătĕrdĕciens
quint*us* decim*us*	quīn*i* dēn*i*	quindĕciens
sext*us* decim*us*	sēn*i* dēn*i*	sēdĕciens
septĭm*us* decim*us*	septēn*i* den*i*	septiens dĕciens
duodēvīcēnsĭm*us*	dŭŏdēvīcēn*i*	duodēvīciens (?)
undēvīcēnsĭm*us*	undēvīcēn*i*	undēvīciens (?)
vīcēnsĭm*us*	vīcēn*i*	vīciens
un*us* (more rarely prīm*us*) et vīcensĭm*us*	vīcēn*i* singul*i*	semel et viciens
alter et vicensĭm*us*	vicen*i* bin*i*	bis et viciens
duodetricensĭm*us*	duodetrīcēn*i*	duodetriciens
undetricensĭm*us*	undetrīcēn*i*	undetriciens (?)
trīcēnsĭm*us*	trīcēn*i*	trīciens
quadrāgēnsĭm*us*	quadrāgēn*i*	quadragiens
quinquagensim*us*	quinquāgen*i*	quinquagiens
sexagēnsim*us*	sexāgen*i*	sexagiens
septuagēnsĭm*us*	septuāgen*i*	septuagiens

Arabic Signs.	Roman Signs.	Cardinal (adjectives).
80	LXXX. or XXC.	octōginta
90	LXXXX. or XC.	nōnāginta
98	XCVIII. or IIC.	octo et nonaginta
99	XCIX. or IC.	undecentum
100	C.	centum
101	CI.	centum et un*us*
124	CXXIIII. or CXXIV.	centum viginti quattuor
200	CC.	dŭcent*i*, *ae*, *a*
230	CCXXX.	ducent*i* (*ae*, *a*) triginta
300	CCC.	trĕcent*i*, *ae*, *a*
400	CCCC.	quadringent*i*, *ae*, *a*
500	Ɔ. or D.	quingent*i*, *ae*, *a*
600	ƆC.	sescent*i*, *ae*, *a*
700	ƆCC.	septingent*i*, *ae*, *a*
800	ƆCCC.	octingent*i*, *ae*, *a*
900	ƆCCCC.	nongent*i*, *ae*, *a*
1000	CIƆ. or M.	mille
1235	CIƆCCXXXV	mille ducenti (*ae*, *a*) triginta quinque
2000	CIƆCIƆ.	duo milli*a*
4000	CIƆCIƆCIƆCIƆ.	quattuor milli*a*
5000	IƆƆ.	quinque milli*a*
6000	IƆƆCIƆ.	sex milli*a*
10,000	CCIƆƆ.	decem milli*a*
20,000	CCIƆƆCCIƆƆ.	viginti milli*a*
50,000	IƆƆƆ.	quinquāginta milli*a*
100,000	CCCIƆƆƆ.	centum milli*a*

ORDINAL (all declinable adjectives).	DISTRIBUTIVE (all declinable adjectives plural).	NUMERAL ADVERBS.
octogensim*us*	octogen*i*	octogiens
nonagensim*us*	nonāgen*i*	nonagiens
duodecentensim*us*	duodecenten*i*	duodecentiens
undecentensim*us*	undecenten*i*	undecentiens
centēnsim*us*	centen*i*	centiens
centensim*us* prim*us*	centen*i* singul*i*	centiens semel
centensim*us* vicensim*us* quart*us*	centen*i* viceni quaterni	centiens viciens quater
ducentensim*us*	ducen*i*	dŭcentiens
ducentensim*us* tricensim*us*	ducen*i* triceni	ducentiens triciens
trecentensim*us*	trĕcen*i*	trĕcentiens
quadringentensim*us*	quadringen*i*	quadringentiens
quingentensim*us*	quingen*i*	quingentiens
sescentensim*us*	sescen*i*	sescentiens
septingentensim*us*	septingen*i*	septingentiens
octingentensim*us*	octingen*i*	octingentiens
nongentensim*us*	nongen*i*	nongentiens
millensim*us*	singul*a* milli*a*	milliens
millensim*us* ducentensim*us* tricensim*us* quint*us*	singul*a* milli*a* ducen*a* tricen*a* quin*a*	milliens ducentiens triciens quinquiens
bis millensim*us*	bin*a* milli*a*	bis milliens
quater millensim*us*	quatern*a* milli*a*	quater milliens
quinquiens millensim*us*	quin*a* milli*a*	quinquiens milliens
sexiens millensim*us*	sen*a* milli*a*	sexiens milliens
deciens millensim*us*	den*a* milli*a*	deciens milliens
viciens millensim*us*	vicen*a* milli*a*	viciens milliens
quinquagiens millensim*us*	quinquagen*a* milli*a*	quinquagiens milliens
centiens millensim*us*	centen*a* milli*a*	centiens milliens

Arabic Signs.	Roman Signs.	Cardinal (adjectives).
500,000	IↃↃↃↃ.	quingentă millia
1,000,000	CCCCIↃↃↃↃ.	deciēns centum millia

(*a*) The earlier form of ordinals in **-imus** ended in **-umus**.

For **-ensimus**, **-esimus** is often found.

Multiplicative adjectives are formed with the suffix **-plex**, *-fold*: viz. **simplex**, **sescuplex** (*one and a half fold*), **duplex**, **triplex**, **quadruplex**, **quincuplex**, **septemplex**, **decemplex**, **centuplex**.

Others in **-plus** are generally used in neuter only, to denote a

2. *Inflexions of Numerals*

45. Unus. For mode of declension see § 33. In the plural it is used only with substantives whose plural *denotes* a singular, *e.g.* **unae litterae**, *one epistle*; **unae aedes**, *one house* (*set of rooms*, or *of hearths?*); **uni mores**, *one and the same conduct*; **uni Suevi**, *the single tribe of the Suevi* (or *the Suevi alone*).

Duo. The masc. and neut. are: nom. acc. **duo**, gen. **duōrum** or **duum**, dat. abl. **duōbus**. For the m. acc. **duos** is also used. The fem. is: nom. **duae**, acc. **duas**, gen. **duārum** or **duum**, dat. abl. **duābus**. In expressions like **duodĕcim**, **duodeviginti**, **duoetvicesimus**, **duo** is not varied. **Ambo**, *both*, is similarly declined.

Nom. and acc. **trēs**, n. **triă**, gen. **trium**, dat. and abl. **trĭbus**.

All the other cardinal numbers up to **centum** are undeclined: so also is **mille** when used as an adjective. As

ORDINAL (all declinable adjectives).	DISTRIBUTIVE (all declinable adjectives plural).	NUMERAL ADVERBS.
quingentiens millensim*us*	quingen*a* mill*ia*	quingentiens milliens
deciens centiens millensim*us*	deciens centen*a* mill*ia*	deciens centiens milliens

(*b*) The later form of numeral adverbs ended in -ies.

magnitude *twice*, etc., *as great* as another. These are **simplus, sescuplus, duplus, triplus, quadruplus, octuplus.**

Another series is **bīnārius**, *containing two*, **ternarius, quăternarius, quīnarius, sēnarius, septenarius,** etc.

a substantive it has a declinable plural **millia** (more correctly spelt **milia**), **millium, millibus**: but in the singular is rarely used except in nom. or acc. In expressions like **caesi sunt tria millia trecenti milites**, we must supply **militum** after **millia**. If the name of the thing, etc., numbered precede, it is usually put in the genitive, *e.g.* **militum** (not **milites**) **tria millia trecenti caesi sunt.**

The other cardinal, and all the ordinal and distributive numbers, are declinable adjectives with **o** stems. The genitive plural of the cardinals and distributives is usually in **-um** for **-orum** (cf. § 16); *e.g.* **multa praesens quingentum nummum aeris** (for **quingentorum nummorum**), *an immediate fine of* 500 *pounds of copper*; **pueri senum septenumque denum annorum**, *boys of sixteen and seventeen years of age.*

3. *Order in compounding Numerals*

46. In compound numbers, from *thirteen* to *nineteen* inclusive, the smaller is usually prefixed to the larger without **et**, *e.g.* **septem decem** (or **septemdecim**), **septimus decimus, septeni deni, septiens deciens**; but in cardinals and ordinals the order is sometimes reversed, and in cardinals **et** is sometimes inserted, especially if the larger come first, *e.g.* **decem septem, decem et septem, septem et decem; decimus septimus** (Sen.)

From *twenty-one* to *ninety-nine* the rule is that either the larger should precede the smaller number without **et**, or the smaller precede with **et**; so **viginti quattuor**, *twenty-four*, or **quattuor et viginti**, *four and twenty*. From *a hundred and one* upwards the larger number usually comes first either without or (except with distributives) with a conjunction.

Use of Classes of Numerals

47. The ordinal, not the cardinal, is used in giving the date, *e.g. In the year* 1879 is **anno millesimo octingentesimo septuagesimo nono.**

The distributives are used—

(1) To denote that the number belongs to each of several persons or things, *e.g.* **Caesar et Ariovistus denos comites ad colloquium adduxerunt**, *took ten companions each.*

(2) In expressions of multiplication, *e.g.*—

bis bina	*twice two*
ter novenae virgines	*thrice nine girls*
deciens centena millia	*ten times a hundred thousand*

In these expressions the distributive numerals, *e.g.* **deciens centena millia**, do not mean *a million to each person*, but *a hundred thousand taken each of ten times.*

Every other is expressed by **alterni**, *e.g.* **alternis diebus**, *every second day.*

ADVERBS

48. Adverbs and conjunctions are indeclinable words, chiefly oblique cases of existing or lost words.

The chief pronominal adverbs of place and time and some others will be found in the tables following.

Other adverbs, derived from adjectives and participles, end

(*a*) in **ō**, or rarely **ŏ**, as—
certō, *certainly*; **cĭtŏ**, *quickly*; **mĕrĭtō**, *deservedly*; **rārō**, *seldom*; **tūtō**, *safely*; **vērō**, *in truth*; **primō**, *in the first place*; **secundō**, *in the second place*; **postremō**, *lastly*.

(*b*) in **ē**, as—
aegrē, *hardly*; **doctē**, *skilfully*; **doctissimē**, *most skilfully*; **planē**, *quite*; **rectē**, *rightly*; **valdē**, *very*.

(*c*) in **ĕ**, as—
bĕnĕ, *well*; **mălĕ**, *badly*; **făcilĕ**, *easily*; **impūnĕ**, *with impunity*; **paenĕ**, *almost*; **rītĕ**, *duly*; **saepĕ**, *often*; **fortĕ**, *by chance*; **quŏquĕ**, *also*.

(*d*) in **-um**, as—
primum, *for the first time*; **ĭtĕrum**, *for the second time*; **tertium**, *for the third time*; **circum**, *round*; **nĭmium**, *too much*.

(*e*) in **-tĕr**, especially from **i** stems, as—
ācrĭter, *eagerly*; **brĕvĭter**, *shortly*; **dūrĭter**, *hardly*; **frĕquenter**, *frequently*; **largĭter**, *lavishly*; **sĭmĭlĭter**, *in like fashion*.

(*f*) in **-tŭs**, denoting *from*, as—
antīquĭtus, *from of old*; **fundĭtus**, *from the bottom*; **pĕnĭtus**, *from the interior*, *deeply*.

(*g*) **-tim**, chiefly from past participles, as—
furtim, *stealthily*; **partim**, *partly*; **cursim**, *swiftly*; **sensim**, *gradually*; **stătim**, *immediately*; **nōmĭnātim**, *by name*; **paullātim**, *little by little*.

Other noticeable adverbs are—

mānĕ, *in the morning*; **noctu**, *by night*; **hŏdie**, *to-day*; **crās**, *to-morrow*; **hĕrī**, *yesterday*; **tempĕri**, *in good time*; **nūper**, *lately*; **quŏtannis**, *yearly*; **semper**, *always*; **paullisper**, *for a little while*; **diu**, *for long*; **dūdum**, *lately*; **dēmum**, *at last*; **prīdem**, *some time ago*; **extemplo**, *at once*; **mŏdŏ**, *only, just now*; **ĭtĕrum**, *a second time*; **rursus**, *back again*; **item**, *likewise*; **saltem**, *at least*; **ĕtiam**, *also*; **ītă**, *thus*; **ergo**, *therefore*; **ideo**, *on that account*; **dēnuō**, *afresh*; **oppĭdō**, *quite*; **brĕvī**, *in few words*; **prŏfecto**, *really*; **nīmīs**, *too much*; **sătis**, *enough*; **vīx**, *scarcely*; **fortassis, fortasse**, *perchance*; **nōn**, *not*; **immo**, *at the least, nay rather*.

49. The following are the chief (pronominal) adverbs *of time*.

quando { *when? when*	**quamdiū** { *how long? as long as*	**quŏties** { *how often? as often as*
quom, *when*	**ălĭquamdiū**, *for some length of time*	**tŏtiēs**, *so often*
nunc, *now*	**quousque**, *till when?*	**ălĭquoties**, *several times*
tunc } *then*	**adhuc**, *hitherto*	**ĭdentĭdem**, *repeatedly*
tum }		**nonnunquam** } *sometimes,*
antehāc, *before this*		**ălĭquando** } *i.e. not un-*
posthāc, *after this*		**quandōque** } *frequently*
sŭbinde, *immediately afterwards*		**interdum**, *sometimes* (*i.e. occasionally*)
nondum, *not yet*		**unquam**, *ever* (after negatives, etc.)
aliās, *at another time*		**usque**, *ever* (of progressive continuance)
intĕrim } *meanwhile*		
intĕreā }		
quondam } *sometime, i.e. formerly,*		
ōlim } or *hereafter*		

50. The following is a tabular arrangement of certain pronominal adjectives and adverbs which answer to each other, and are therefore called *Correlative*.

Demonstrative.	*Relative and Interrogative.*	*Indefinite Relative.*	*Indefinite.*
is, *that*	**qui**, *which*	**quisquis** / **quicunque** } *whosoever*	**ălĭquis**, *some* / **quis**, *any*
	ŭter, *which of two*	**alteruter**, *one or other of two* / **uterquisque**, *whichever of the two*	**quilĭbet** / **quīvis** } *any you please, any whatever* / **utervis** / **uterlĭbet** } *whichever (of two) you please*
tālis, *of that quality, such*	**quālis** { *of which quality, as, of what quality?*	**quāliscunque**, *of what quality soever*	**quālislĭbet**, *of any quality you please*
tantus, *so great*	**quantus** { *as great, how great?*	**quantuscunque**, *how great soever*	**ălĭquantus**, *of some considerable size* / **quantuslibet** / **quantusvis** } *of any size you please*
tantŭlus, *so small*	**quantŭlus** { *as small, how small?*	**quantŭluscunque**, *how small soever*	**aliquantŭlum**, *a little* (subst.)
tot (indecl.), *so many* / **tŏtĭdem** (indecl.), *just so many*	**quŏt** (indecl.) { *as many, how many?*	**quotcunque** / **quotquot** (indecl.) { *how many soever*	**ălĭquot** (indecl.), *some*

Qualiscunque and **quantuscunque** are also used as simply indefinite (non-relative) pronouns; **aliquantus** is commonly only used in the neuter (**aliquantum, aliquanto**), and then as *substantive* or *adverb*.

Correlative (pronominal) adverbs.

tam, *so*	**quam**, *how? as*	{ **quamquam** / **quamcunque** } *however*	**quamvis** / **quamlibet** } *however much you please*
tŏtiens, *so often*	**quŏtiens** { *as often, how often?*	**quotienscunque**, *however often*	**quotienslibet**, *however often you please*
ită / **sic** } *thus, so*	**ut**, *how, as*	**utcunque**, *however*	**aliquŏties**, *sometimes*

51. The following are the chief (pronominal) adverbs *of place*.

—ō (=om, accus.?)	—de, answering to gen. (or abl.)	—bī or i, dat. or loc.	—ā, abl. fem.
quō { *whither?* / *whither*	undĕ { *whence?* / *whence*	ŭbī { *where?* / *where*	quā { *by what way?* / *by which way*
hūc, *hither*	hinc, *hence*	hīc, *here*	hāc, *by this way*
eō, *thither*	indĕ, *thence*	ībī, *there*	eā, *by that way*
istō, istūc, *to your place*	istim, istinc, *from your place*	istīc, *there (where you are)*	istāc, *by your way*
illō, illūc, *to that place*	illim, illinc, *from that place*	illīc, *there (where he is)*	illāc, *by that way (near him)*
eōdem, *to the same place*	indīdem, *from the same place*	ībīdem, *in the same place*	eādem, *by the same way*
utrōque, *to both places*	utrinque, *from both sides*	utrŭbīque, *in both places*	
	undĭque, *from all sides*	ŭbīque, *everywhere*	
ălĭquō, *to some place or other*	ălĭcunde, *from some place or other*	ălĭcŭbĭ, *somewhere or other*	ălĭquā, *by some way*
quōvīs { *to any place* / quōlĭbet { *you please*	undĕvis { *whence you please* / undĕlĭbet { *please*	ŭbĭvīs { *where you please* / ŭbilĭbet { *anywhere whatever*	quāvīs { *by any way you please* / quālĭbet { *by any way whatever*
utrōlĭbet, *whithersoever* (of two places) *you choose*			
quōquam, *anywhither* (in negative, etc., sentences)		usquam, *anywhere* (in negative, etc., sentences)	
sĭquō, *if anywhither*	sĭcunde, *if from any place*	sĭcŭbĭ, *if anywhere*	sĭquā, *if by any way*
ălĭō, *to another place*	ălĭunde, *from another place*	ălĭbi, *elsewhere*	ălĭā, *by another way*
quōcunque / quōquō } *whithersoever*	undĕcunque, *whencesoever*	ŭbĭcunque, *wheresoever*	quācunque / quāquā } *by whatsoever way*
		nusquam, *nowhere*	usquequaque, *everywhere*
			quānam, *where?*
quonam, *whither?*			
ădeo, *so far*			
quorsum (*i.e.* quōversum) { *whitherwards?* / *whitherwards*			

INFLEXIONS OF VERBS

52. Latin verbs have inflexions to denote differences of voice, person, number, mood, and tense.

1. There are two *voices*, the Active and the Passive.

2. Two *numbers*, the singular and plural.

3. Three *persons* (first, second, third) in each number. In the Imperative mood there is no form for the first person singular.

4. Three *moods*, Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative.

5. Six *tenses*, in the Indicative mood, active voice:

(*a*) Three denoting incomplete action; the Present, Future, and Imperfect.

(*b*) Three denoting completed action; the Perfect, Completed Future, and Pluperfect.

The Subjunctive has no future. The Imperative has no tense except the present and the future.

Verbs in the passive voice have in the Indicative only three simple tense-forms, those of incomplete action.

For the tenses of complete action in the passive voice participles in combination with certain tenses of the verb of *being* are used.

53. Certain *verbal nouns* are usually treated in connexion with the verb. These are

(*a*) Two indeclinable substantives, called *Infinitives* (or the Infinitive Mood). They are

The Present infinitive, denoting incomplete action, and

The Perfect, denoting completed action.

(*b*) Three verbal adjectives, called *Participles*, the Present and Future belonging to the active voice; the Past participle belonging to the passive voice.

(*c*) A verbal substantive and adjective, called the *Gerund* and *Gerundive*, usually classed, the first with the active, the second with the passive voice.

(*d*) Two *Supines*, *i.e.* the accusative and ablative (or dative) of a verbal noun.

The forms of the verb proper are often called collectively the *Finite Verb*; the verbal nouns above named are sometimes called the *Infinite Verb*.

54. Every single word in the Latin (finite) verb is a complete sentence, the verbal stem being used not by itself, but combined with suffixes marking the person and number of the particular form, and sometimes also the tense, mood, and voice.

The principles on which all verbs are inflected are the same. The differences in detail which are found are due chiefly to the nature or ending of the stem.

The inflexions are attached to the stem in the following order: inflexions of *tense*, of *mood*, of *person*, of *number*, of

voice. The forms of the present tense, indicative mood, singular number, active voice are the simplest, containing only the verb stem with the sign of person. All other parts of the verb (usually) contain also signs of tense, mood, number, and voice. Of these the signs of *tense* and *mood* are placed *between* the stem and the sign of person, and the inflexions for *number* and *voice* are placed *after* them.

Thus **dăt** is the present tense, indicative mood, third person, singular number, active voice of a verbal stem meaning *give.* It is composed of **dă-** verbal stem, and **t** sign of the third person: and thus is strictly *give-he* (*she, it*), for which originally *give-s* is the English equivalent, but English, having lost its sense of the meaning of the final *s*, now prefixes in addition the pronoun *he* (*she, it*), as a separate word for the like purpose.

dă-r-ē-m-us is the first person plural, imperfect tense, subjunctive mood, active voice, of the same stem, **dă-**, *give.* The sound **r** here denotes past time, **ē** the mood of *thought* (instead of *fact*), **m** the speaker himself, **us** the action of others with the speaker. Thus **daremus** analysed is *give-did-in-thought-I-they.* If for **-us** we have **-ur** (**dărēmur**), the speaker and others are passive instead of active.

55. The inflexions of tense may be divided into two classes, viz. those which are common to several tenses or forms, and those which are peculiar to the particular tense.

The inflexions common to several tenses or forms may be referred to three forms of the verbal stem called the Present stem, the Perfect stem, and the Supine stem.

1. The *Present stem* is very often the same as the verbal stem, but not unfrequently is more or less modified.

From this present stem are formed all the tenses and verbal forms which express incomplete action, viz. both in Active and Passive voices—

Indicative Present, Future, Imperfect;
Imperative Present, Future;
Subjunctive Present, Imperfect;

also the following verbal forms:

Present Infinitive; Active and Passive;
Present Participle; Active (none in Passive);
Gerunds and Gerundive.

2. The *Perfect stem* is sometimes identical with the verb stem and with the present stem, but usually is considerably modified. From this perfect stem are formed all the tenses denoting completed action, viz. in the Active voice—

Indicative Perfect, Completed Future, Pluperfect;
Subjunctive Perfect, Pluperfect;

also the Perfect Infinitive.

3. The *Supine stem* is always a modification of the verbal stem, and from it are formed certain verbal nouns, of which the forms called the supines, the past participle passive, and future participle active are generally treated in connexion with the verb.

The past participle passive is used with certain tenses of the verb of *being* to form the perfect, pluperfect and completed future indicative, and the perfect and pluperfect subjunctive, of the passive voice. (See § 72.)

EXAMPLES OF THE INFLEXIONS OF VERBS

56. Verbs are as regards their inflexions divided into two principal classes; those whose stem ends in a consonant and those whose stem ends in a vowel. The former may be called for shortness *consonant-verbs*, the latter *vowel-verbs*.

Vowel-verbs may have a stem ending in **a** or **i**, or **e** or **u**. Of these by far the most numerous are those with stems ending in **ā**, and this class differs most in its inflexions from consonant verbs. It is in the inflexions of tenses formed from the present stem that these differences are mainly found.

First will be given the system of inflected forms of a consonant stem, **rĕg-**, *rule*, and of a vowel stem, **ămā-**, *love*.

The English which corresponds most nearly to the Latin forms of the Indicative and Imperative moods is added. The English corresponding to the Subjunctive mood varies so much with the character of the sentence in which it is used, that none can properly be given here.

The quantity of the final syllables is marked as actually used by Latin poets.

57. Present Stem

Active Voice

Present

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Sing. 1.	**rĕg-o**	*I am ruling* or *I rule*	**rĕg-am**
2.	**rĕg-ĭs**	*Thou art ruling* or *Thou rulest*	**rĕg-ās**
3.	**rĕg-ĭt**	*He is ruling* or *He rules*	**rĕg-ăt**
Plur. 1.	**rĕg-ĭm-ŭs**	*We are ruling* or *We rule*	**rĕg-ām-ŭs**
2.	**rĕg-ĭt-ĭs**	*Ye are ruling* or *Ye rule*	**rĕg-āt-ĭs**
3.	**rĕg-unt**	*They are ruling* or *They rule*	**rĕg-ant**

Future

Sing. 1.	**rĕg-am**	*I shall* or *will rule*
2.	**rĕg-ēs**	*Thou wilt rule*
3.	**rĕg-ĕt**	*He will rule*
Plur. 1.	**rĕg-ēm-ŭs**	*We shall* or *will rule*
2.	**rĕg-ēt-ĭs**	*Ye will rule*
3.	**rĕg-ent**	*They will rule*

Imperfect

Sing. 1.	**rĕg-ēb-am**	*I was ruling* or *I ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-em**
2.	**rĕg-ēb-ās**	*Thou wast ruling* or *Thou ruledst*	**rĕg-ĕr-ēs**
3.	**rĕg-ēb-ăt**	*He was ruling* or *He ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ĕt**
Plur. 1.	**rĕg-ēb-ām-ŭs**	*We were ruling* or *We ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ēm-ŭs**
2.	**rĕg-ēb-āt-ĭs**	*Ye were ruling* or *Ye ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ēt-ĭs**
3.	**rĕg-ēb-ant**	*They were ruling* or *They ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ent**

58. Present Stem

Active Voice

Present

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Sing. 1.	ăm-o	*I am loving* or *I love*	ăm-em
2.	ăm-ās	*Thou art loving* or *Thou lovest*	ăm-ēs
3.	ăm-ăt	*He is loving* or *He loves*	ăm-ĕt
Plur. 1.	ăm-ām-ŭs	*We are loving* or *We love*	ăm-ēm-ŭs
2.	ăm-āt-ĭs	*Ye are loving* or *Ye love*	ăm-ēt-ĭs
3.	ăm-ant	*They are loving* or *They love*	ăm-ent

Future

Sing. 1.	ăm-āb-o	*I shall love*
2.	ăm-āb-ĭs	*Thou wilt love*
3.	ăm-āb-ĭt	*He will love*
Plur. 1.	ăm-āb-ĭm-ŭs	*We shall* or *will love*
2.	ăm-āb-ĭt-ĭs	*Ye will love*
3.	ăm-āb-unt	*They will love*

Imperfect

Sing. 1.	ăm-āb-ām	*I was loving* or *I loved*	ăm-ār-em
2.	ăm-āb-ās	*Thou wast loving* or *Thou lovedst*	ăm-ār-ēs
3.	ăm-āb-ăt	*He was loving* or *He loved*	ăm-ār-ĕt
Plur. 1.	ăm-āb-ām-ŭs	*We were loving* or *We loved*	ăm-ār-ēm-ŭs
2.	ăm-āb-āt-ĭs	*Ye were loving* or *Ye loved*	ăm-ār-ēt-ĭs
3.	ăm-āb-ant	*They were loving* or *They loved*	ăm-ār-ent

Imperative Mood

Present.	Sing.	2.	rĕg-ĕ	*Rule (thou)*
	Plur.	3.	rĕg-ĭt-ĕ	*Rule (ye)*
Future.	Sing.	2. 3.	rĕg-ĭt-o	*Thou shalt* or *must rule* *He shall* or *must rule*
	Plur.	2.	rĕg-ĭt-ōt-ĕ	*Ye shall* or *must rule*
		3.	rĕg-unt-o	*They shall* or *must rule*

Verbal Noun-Forms

Infinitive Present		rĕg-ĕr-ĕ	*to rule*
Participle Present	S. Nom.	rĕg-ens	*ruling*
	Acc.	rĕg-ent-em (m. f.), rĕg-ens (n.)	
Gerund	Nom. Acc.	rĕg-end-um	*ruling*

59. Passive Voice

Present

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Sing. 1.	rĕg-ŏr	*I am being ruled* or *I am ruled*	rĕg-ăr
2.	rĕg-ĕr-ĭs	*Thou art being ruled* or *Thou art ruled*	rĕg-ār-ĭs or rĕg-ār-ĕ
3.	rĕg-ĭt-ŭr	*He is being ruled* or *He is ruled*	rĕg-āt-ŭr
Plur. 1.	rĕg-ĭm-ŭr	*We are being ruled* or *We are ruled*	rĕg-ām-ŭr
2.	rĕg-ĭm-ĭn-ī	*Ye are being ruled* or *Ye are ruled*	rĕg-ām-ĭn-ī
3.	rĕg-unt-ŭr	*They are being ruled* or *They are ruled*	rĕg-ant-ŭr

Imperative Mood

Present.	Sing.	2.	**ăm-ā**	*Love (thou)*
	Plur.	2.	**ăm-āt-ĕ**	*Love (ye)*
Future.	Sing.	2. 3.	**ăm-āt-o**	*Thou shalt* or *must love* *He shall* or *must love*
	Plur.	2.	**ăm-āt-ōt-ĕ**	*Ye shall* or *must love*
		3.	**ăm-ant-o**	*They shall* or *must love*

Verbal Noun-Forms

Infinitive Present		**ăm-ār-ĕ**	*to love*
Participle Present	S. Nom.	**ăm-ans**	*loving*
	Acc.	**ăm-ant-em** (m. f.), **ăm-ans** (n.)	
Gerund	Nom. Acc.	**ăm-and-um**	*loving*

60. Passive Voice

Present

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Sing. 1.	**ăm-ŏr**	*I am being loved* or *I am loved*	**ăm-ĕr**
2.	**ăm-ār-ĭs**	*Thou art being loved* or *Thou art loved*	**ăm-ēr-ĭs** or **ăm-ēr-ĕ**
3.	**ăm-āt-ŭr**	*He is being loved* or *He is loved*	**ăm-ēt-ŭr**
Plur. 1.	**ăm-ām-ŭr**	*We are being loved* or *We are loved*	**ăm-ēm-ŭr**
2.	**ăm-ām-ĭn-ī**	*Ye are being loved* or *Ye are loved*	**ăm-ēm-ĭn-ī**
3.	**ăm-ant-ŭr**	*They are being loved* or *They are loved*	**ăm-ent-ŭr**

Future

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Sing. 1.	**rĕg-ar**	*I shall be ruled*	
2.	**rĕg-ēr-ĭs** or **rĕg-ēr-ĕ**	*Thou wilt be ruled*	
3.	**rĕg-ēt-ŭr**	*He will be ruled*	
Plur. 1.	**rĕg-ēm-ŭr**	*We shall be ruled*	
2.	**rĕg-ēm-ĭn-ī**	*Ye will be ruled*	
3.	**rĕg-ent-ŭr**	*They will be ruled*	

Imperfect

Sing. 1.	**rĕg-ēb-ăr**	*I was being ruled* or *I was ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ĕr**
2.	**rĕg-ēb-ār-ĭs** or **rĕg-ēb-ār-ĕ**	*Thou wast being ruled* or *Thou wast ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ēr-ĭs** or **rĕg-ĕr-ēr-ĕ**
3.	**rĕg-ēb-āt-ŭr**	*He was being ruled* or *He was ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ēt-ŭr**
Plur. 1.	**rĕg-ēb-ām-ŭr**	*We were being ruled* or *We were ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ēm-ŭr**
2.	**rĕg-ēb-ām-ĭn-ī**	*Ye were being ruled* or *Ye were ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ēm-ĭn-ī**
3.	**rĕg-ēb-ant-ŭr**	*They were being ruled* or *They were ruled*	**rĕg-ĕr-ent-ŭr**

Imperative

Present	Sing. 2.	**rĕg-ĕr-ĕ**	*Be ruled*
	Plur. 2.	**rĕg-ĭm-ĭn-ī**	*Be ye ruled*
Future	Sing. 2.	**rĕg-ĭt-ŏr**	*Thou shalt* or *must be ruled*
	Sing. 3.	**rĕg-ĭt-ŏr**	*He shall* or *must be ruled*
	Plur. 3.	**rĕg-unt-ŏr**	*They shall* or *must be ruled*

Verbal Noun-Forms

Infinitive Present		**rĕg-ī**	*to be ruled*
Gerundive	Sing. Nom. m.	**rĕg-end-ŭs**	*to rule* or *to be ruled* (used adjectivally)
	f.	**rĕg-end-ă**	
	n.	**rĕg-end-um**	

Future

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Sing. 1.	**ăm-āb-ŏr**	*I shall be loved*	
2.	**ăm-āb-ĕr-ĭs** or **ăm-āb-ĕr-ĕ**	*Thou wilt be loved*	
3.	**ăm-āb-ĭt-ŭr**	*He will be loved*	
Plur. 1.	**ăm-āb-ĭm-ŭr**	*We shall be loved*	
2.	**ăm-āb-ĭm-ĭn-ī**	*Ye will be loved*	
3.	**ăm-āb-unt-ŭr**	*They will be loved*	

Imperfect

Sing. 1.	**ăm-āb-ăr**	*I was being loved* or *I was loved*	**ăm-ār-ĕr**
2.	**ăm-āb-ār-ĭs** or **ăm-āb-ār-ĕ**	*Thou wast being loved* or *Thou wast loved*	**ăm-ār-ēr-ĭs** or **ăm-ār-ēr-ĕ**
3.	**ăm-āb-āt-ŭr**	*He was being loved* or *He was loved*	**ăm-ār-ēt-ŭr**
Plur. 1.	**ăm-āb-ām-ŭr**	*We were being loved* or *We were loved*	**ăm-ār-ēm-ŭr**
2.	**ăm-āb-ām-ĭn-ī**	*Ye were being loved* or *Ye were loved*	**ăm-ār-ēm-ĭn-ī**
3.	**ăm-āb-ant-ŭr**	*They were being loved* or *They were loved*	**ăm-ār-ent-ŭr**

Imperative

Present	Sing. 2.	**ăm-ār-ĕ**	*Be (thou) loved*
	Plur. 2.	**ăm-ām-ĭn-ī**	*Be (ye) loved*
Future	Sing. 2. 3.	**ăm-āt-ŏr**	*Thou shalt* or *must be loved* *He shall* or *must be loved*
	Plur. 3.	**ăm-ant-ŏr**	*They shall* or *must be loved*

Verbal Noun-Forms

Infinitive Present		**ăm-ār-ī**	*to be loved*
Gerundive	Sing. Nom. m.	**ăm-and-ŭs**	*to love* or *to be loved* (used adjectively)
	f.	**ăm-and-ă**	
	n.	**ăm-and-um**	
	etc.		

61. Perfect Stem

Active Voice

Perfect

	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Sing. 1.	rex-ī	*I ruled* or *I have ruled*	rex-ĕr-im
2.	rex-is-tī	*Thou ruledst* or *Thou hast ruled*	rex-ĕr-īs
3.	rex-ĭt	*He ruled* or *He has ruled*	rex-ĕr-ĭt
Plur. 1.	rex-ĭm-ŭs	*We ruled* or *We have ruled*	rex-ĕr-īm-ŭs
2.	rex-is-tĭs	*Ye ruled* or *Ye have ruled*	rex-ĕr-īt-ĭs
3.	rex-ēr-unt or rex-ēr-ĕ	*They ruled* or *They have ruled*	rex-ĕr-int

Completed Future

Sing. 1.	rex-ĕr-o	*I shall have ruled*
2.	rex-ĕr-ĭs	*Thou wilt have ruled*
3.	rex-ĕr-ĭt	*He will have ruled*
Plur. 1.	rex-ĕr-ĭm-ŭs	*We shall have ruled*
2.	rex-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs	*Ye will have ruled*
3.	rex-ĕr-int	*They will have ruled*

[The ī seems to have been properly short in the fut. perf. and long in the perf. subj.; but there are many cases in which this rule is not observed.]

Pluperfect

Sing. 1.	rex-ĕr-am	*I had ruled*	rex-is-sem
2.	rex-ĕr-ās	*Thou hadst ruled*	rex-is-sēs
3.	rex-ĕr-ăt	*He had ruled*	rex-is-sĕt
Plur. 1.	rex-ĕr-ām-ŭs	*We had ruled*	rex-is-sēm-ŭs
2.	rex-ĕr-āt-ĭs	*Ye had ruled*	rex-is-sĕt-ĭs
3.	rex-ĕr-ant	*They had ruled*	rex-is-sent

Infinitive **rex-is-sĕ** *to have ruled*

62. PERFECT STEM

Active Voice

Perfect

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
Sing. 1.	**ămāv-ī**	*I loved* or *have loved*	**ămāv-ĕr-im**
2.	**ămāv-istī**	*Thou lovedst* or *hast loved*	**ămāv-ĕr-īs**
3.	**ămāv-ĭt**	*He loved* or *has loved*	**ămāv-ĕr-ĭt**
Plur. 1.	**ămāv-ĭm-ŭs**	*We loved* or *have loved*	**ămāv-ĕr-īm-ŭs**
2.	**ămāv-is-tĭs**	*Ye loved* or *have loved*	**ămāv-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs**
3.	**ămāv-ēr-unt** or **ămāv-ēr-ĕ**	*They loved* or *have loved*	**ămāv-ĕr-int**

Completed Future

Sing. 1.	**ămāv-ĕr-o**	*I shall have loved*
2.	**ămāv-ĕr-ĭs**	*Thou wilt have loved*
3.	**ămāv-ĕr-ĭt**	*He will have loved*
Plur. 1.	**ămāv-ĕr-ĭm-ŭs**	*We shall have loved*
2.	**ămāv-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs**	*Ye will have loved*
3.	**ămāv-ĕr-int**	*They will have loved*

Pluperfect

Sing. 1.	**ămāv-ĕr-am**	*I had loved*	**ămāv-is-sem**
2.	**ămāv-ĕr-ās**	*Thou hadst loved*	**ămāv-is-sēs**
3.	**ămāv-ĕr-ăt**	*He had loved*	**ămāv-is-sĕt**
Plur. 1.	**ămāv-ĕr-ām-ŭs**	*We had loved*	**ămāv-is-sēm-ŭs**
2.	**ămāv-ĕr-ăt-ĭs**	*Ye had loved*	**ămāv-is-sĕt-ĭs**
3.	**ămāv-ĕr-ant**	*They had loved*	**ămāv-is-sent**

Infinitive **ămāv-is-sĕ** *to have loved*

Supine Stem

Active Voice

Supine

rect-um, *to rule, i.e.* acc. case of verbal noun with **u-** stem
rect-ū, *in the ruling, i.e.* ablat. case of verbal noun with **u-** stem

Part. Fut. (Sing. Nom.) **rect-ūr-ŭs** (m.), **rect-ūr-ă** (f.), **rect-ūr-um** (n.) } *about to rule*

Infin. Fut. (Sing. Nom.) **rect-ūr-ŭs, -ă, -um esse**, *to be about to rule*
,, ,, **fuisse**, *to have been about to rule*

63. ### Supine Stem

Passive Voice

Perfect

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Sing. (m.) (f.) (n.)		
1. **rect-ŭs rect-ă rect-um sum** *I have been* or *am ruled*		**rectŭs, rectă, rectum sim**
2. **rect-ŭs rect-ă rect-um ĕs** *Thou hast been* or *art ruled*		,, ,, ,, **sīs**
3. **rect-ŭs rect-ă rect-um est** *He (she, it) has been* or *is ruled*		,, ,, ,, **sĭt**
Plur.		
1. **rect-ī rect-ae rect-ă sŭmŭs** *We have been* or *are ruled*		**rect-ī, rect-ae, rect-ă sīm-ŭs**
2. **rect-ī rect-ae rect-ă estĭs** *Ye have been* or *are ruled*		,, ,, ,, **sītĭs**
3. **rect-ī rect-ae rect-ă sunt** *They have been* or *are ruled*		,, ,, ,, **sint**

Supine Stem

Active Voice

Supine	**ămāt-um** *to love* **ămāt-ū** *in the loving*
Part. Fut. (Sing. Nom.)	**ămāt-ūr-ŭs** (m.) **ămāt-ūr-ă** (f.) **ămāt-ūr-um** (n.) } *about to love*
Infin. Fut. (Sing. Nom.)	**ămāt-ūr-ŭs, -a, -um esse,** *to be about to love* ,, ,, **fuisse,** *to have been about to love*

64. Supine Stem

Passive Voice

Perfect

Sing. Indicative.	Subjunctive.
1. **ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um sum** *I have been* or *am loved*	**ămāt-ŭs, -a, -um sim**
2. **ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um es** *Thou hast been* or *art loved*	,, ,, ,, **sīs**
3. **ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um est** *He (she, it) has been* or *is loved*	,, ,, ,, **sĭt**
Plur.	
1. **ămāt-ī, -ae, -ă sŭmŭs** *We have been* or *are loved*	**ămāt-i, -ae, -ă sīmŭs**
2. **ămāt-ī, -ae, -ă estĭs** *Ye have been* or *are loved*	,, ,, ,, **sītĭs**
3. **ămāt-ī, -ae, -ă sunt** *They have been* or *are loved*	,, ,, ,, **sint**

Completed Future

Sing.

1. rect-ŭs rect-a rect-um	ĕro	*I shall have been ruled*
2. ,, ,, ,,	ĕrīs	*Thou wilt have been ruled*
3. ,, ,, ,,	ĕrīt	*He (she, it) will have been ruled*

Plur.

1. rect-ī rect-ae rect-ă	ĕrĭmus	*We shall have been ruled*
2. ,, ,, ,,	ĕrītĭs	*Ye will have been ruled*
3. ,, ,, ,,	ĕrunt	*They will have been ruled*

Pluperfect

Sing.	Indicative.	Subjunctive.
1.	rect-ŭs rect-a rect-um ĕram *I had been ruled*	rect-ŭs, -ă, -um essem
2.	rect-ŭs rect-a rect-um ĕrās *Thou hadst been ruled*	,, ,, ,, essēs
3.	rect-ŭs rect-a rect-um ĕrāt *He (she, it) had been ruled*	,, ,, ,, essĕt

Plur.

1.	rect-ī rect-ae rect-a ĕrāmŭs *We had been ruled*	rect-ī, -ae, -ă essēmŭs
2.	rect-ī rect-ae rect-a ĕrātĭs *Ye had been ruled*	,, ,, ,, essētĭs
3.	rect-ī rect-ae rect-a ĕrant *They had been ruled*	,, ,, ,, essent

Participle Perfect rect-ŭs, -ă, -um, *ruled.*

Infinitive Perfect (Sing. Nom.) rect-ŭs, -ă, -um esse, *to have been,* or *to be, ruled.*

Completed Future

Sing.

1. ămāt-us, -ă, -um	ĕro	*I shall have been loved*
2. ,, ,, ,,	ĕrĭs	*Thou wilt have been loved*
3. ,, ,, ,,	ĕrĭt	*He (she, it) will have been loved*

Plur.

1. ămāt-ī, -ae, -ă	ĕrĭmŭs	*We shall have been loved*
2. ,, ,, ,,	ĕrĭtĭs	*Ye will have been loved*
3. ,, ,, ,,	ĕrunt	*They will have been loved*

Pluperfect

Sing.	Indicative.	Subjunctive.
1.	ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um ĕram *I had been loved*	ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um essem
2.	ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um ĕrās *Thou hadst been loved*	,, ,, ,, essēs
3.	ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um ĕrăt *He (she, it) had been loved*	,, ,, ,, essĕt

Plur.

1.	ămāt-ī, -ae, -ă ĕrāmŭs *We had been loved*	ămāt-ī -ae, -ă essēmŭs
2.	ămāt-ī, -ae, -ă ĕrātĭs *Ye had been loved*	,, ,, ,, essētĭs
3.	ămāt-ī, -ae, -ă ĕrant *They had been loved*	,, ,, ,, essent

Participle Perfect (Sing. Nom.) ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um, *loved.*
Infinitive Perfect (Sing. Nom.) ămāt-ŭs, -ă, -um esse, *to have been*, or *to be, loved.*

OTHER VOWEL CONJUGATIONS

65. In some i-stems the **i** is retained throughout as part of the stem: in others it is only found in certain parts, not belonging to the original stem. To the latter class belong **căpio**, *take*; **cŭpio**, *desire*; **făcio**, *make*; **fŏdio**, *dig*; **părio**, *bring forth*; **răpio**, *seize*; **săpio**, *have taste*; **quătio**, *shake*; the compounds of these verbs and of the obsolete verbs **spĕcio** (**-spĭcio**), *see*; **lăcio** (**-lĭcio**), *draw*.

66. PRESENT STEM

Active Voice

INDICATIVE MOOD

Singular.	*Present*		
1. **trĭb-u-o**, *assign*	**căp-i-o**, *take*	**aud-i-o**, *hear*	**mŏn-e-o**, *warn*
2. **trĭb-u-ĭs**	**căp-ĭs**	**aud-ĭs**	**mŏn-ēs**
3. **trĭb-u-ĭt**	**căp-ĭt**	**aud-ĭt**	**mŏn-ĕt**
Plural.			
1. **trĭb-u-ĭm-ŭs**	**căp-ĭm-ŭs**	**aud-īm-ŭs**	**mŏn-ēm-ŭs**
2. **trĭb-u-ĭt-ĭs**	**căp-ĭt-ĭs**	**aud-ī-tĭs**	**mŏn-ēt-ĭs**
3. **trĭb-u-unt**	**căp-i-unt**	**aud-i-unt**	**mŏn-ent**
Singular.	*Future*		
1. **trĭb-u-am**	**căp-i-am**	**aud-i-am**	**mŏn-ēb-o**
2. **trĭb-u-ēs**	**căp-i-ēs**	**aud-i-ēs**	**mŏn-ēb-ĭs**
3. **trĭb-u-ĕt**	**căp-i-ĕt**	**aud-i-ĕt**	**mŏn-ēb-ĭt**
Plural.			
1. **trĭb-u-ēm-ŭs**	**căp-i-ēm-ŭs**	**aud-i-ēm-ŭs**	**mŏn-ēb-ĭm-ŭs**
2. **trĭb-u-ēt-ĭs**	**căp-i-ēt-ĭs**	**aud-i-ēt-ĭs**	**mŏn-ēb-ĭt-ĭs**
3. **trĭb-u-ent**	**căp-i-ent**	**aud-i-ent**	**mŏn-ēb-unt**

Singular. *Imperfect*

1. trĭb-u-ēb-am	căp-i-ēb-am	aud-i-ēb-am	mŏn-ēb-am
2. trĭb-u-ēb-ās	căp-i-ēb-ās	aud-i-ēb-ās	mŏn-ēb-ās
3. trĭb-u-ēb-ăt	căp-i-ēb-ăt	aud-i-ēb-ăt	mŏn-ēb-ăt

Plural.

1. trĭb-u-ēb-ām-ŭs	căp-i-ēb-ām-us	aud-i-ēb-ām-ŭs	mŏn-ēb-ām-ŭs
2. trĭb-u-ēb-āt-ĭs	căp-i-ēb-āt-ĭs	aud-i-ēb-āt-ĭs	mŏn-ēb-āt-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-ēb-ant	căp-i-ēb-ant	aud-i-ēb-ant	mŏn-ēb-ant

Imperative Mood

Singular. *Present*

2. trĭb-u-ĕ	căp-ĕ	aud-ī	mŏn-ē

Plural.

2. trĭb-u-ĭt-ĕ	căp-ĭt-ĕ	aud-īt-ĕ	mŏn-ēt-ĕ

Singular. *Future*

2. } 3. } trĭb-u-ĭt-o	căp-ĭt-o	aud-īt-o	mŏn-ēt-o

Plural.

2. trĭb-u-ĭt-ōt-ĕ	căp-ĭt-ōt-ĕ	aud-īt-ōt-ĕ	mŏn-ēt-ōt-ĕ
3. trĭb-u-unt-o	căp-i-unt-o	aud-i-unt-o	mŏn-ent-o

Verbal Noun-Forms

Infin. Pres.

trĭb-u-ĕr-ĕ	căp-ĕr-ĕ	aud-īr-ĕ	mŏn-ēr-ĕ

Part. Pres. (Sing. Nom.)

trĭb-u-ens	căp-i-ens	aud-i-ens	mŏn-ens

Gerund (Sing. Nom.)

trĭb-u-end-um	căp-i-end-um	aud-i-end-um	mŏn-end-um

67. PRESENT STEM

Passive Voice

INDICATIVE MOOD

Singular.	*Present*			
1.	trīb-u-ŏr	căp-i-ŏr	aud-i-ŏr	mŏn-e-ŏr
2.	trīb-u-ĕr-īs	căp-ĕr-īs	aud-īr-īs	mŏn-ēr-īs
3.	trīb-u-ĭt-ŭr	căp-ĭt-ŭr	aud-ĭt-ŭr	mŏn-ēt-ŭr
Plural.				
1.	trīb-u-ĭm-ŭr	căp-ĭm-ŭr	aud-īm-ŭr	mŏn-ēm-ŭr
2.	trīb-u-ĭmĭn-ī	căp-ĭmĭn-ī	aud-īmĭn-ī	mŏn-ēmĭn-ī
3.	trīb-u-unt-ŭr	căp-i-unt-ŭr	aud-i-unt-ŭr	mŏn-ent-ŭr
Singular.	*Future*			
1.	trīb-u-ăr	căp-i-ăr	aud-i-ăr	mŏn-ēb-ŏr
2.	trīb-u-ēr-īs	căp-i-ēr-īs	aud-i-ēr-īs	mŏn-ēb-ĕr-īs
3.	trīb-u-ēt-ŭr	căp-i-ēt-ŭr	aud-i-ēt-ŭr	mŏn-ēb-ĭt-ŭr
Plural.				
1.	trīb-u-ēm-ŭr	căp-i-ēm-ŭr	aud-i-ēm-ŭr	mŏn-ēb-ĭm-ŭr
2.	trīb-u-ēmĭn-ī	căp-i-ēmĭn-ī	aud-i-ēmĭn-ī	mŏn-ēb-ĭmĭn-ī
3.	trīb-u-ent-ŭr	căp-i-ent-ŭr	aud-i-ent-ŭr	mŏn-ēb-unt-ŭr
Singular.	*Imperfect*			
1.	trīb-u-ēb-ăr	căp-i-ēb-ăr	aud-i-ēb-ăr	mŏn-ēb-ăr
2.	trīb-u-ēb-ār-īs	căp-i-ēb-ār-īs	aud-i-ēb-ār-īs	mŏn-ēb-ār-īs
3.	trīb-u-ēb-āt-ŭr	căp-i-ēb-āt-ŭr	aud-i-ēb-āt-ŭr	mŏn-ēb-āt-ŭr
Plural.				
1.	trīb-u-ēb-ām-ŭr	căp-i-ēb-ām-ŭr	aud-i-ēb-ăm-ŭr	mŏn-ēb-ām-ŭr
2.	trīb-u-ēb-āmĭn-i	căp-i-ēb-āmĭn-i	aud-i-ēb-āmĭn-i	mŏn-ēb-āmĭn-i
3.	trīb-u-ēb-ant-ŭr	căp-i-ēb-ant-ŭr	aud-i-ēb-ant-ŭr	mŏn-ēb-ant-ŭr

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Singular.	*Present*		
2. trĭb-u-ĕr-ĕ	căp-ĕr-ĕ	aud-īr-ĕ	mŏn-ēr-ĕ
Plural.			
2. trĭb-u-ĭmĭn-ī	căp-ĭmĭn-ī	aud-īmĭn-ī	mŏn-ēmĭn-ī
Singular.	*Future*		
2. } 3. } trĭb-u-ĭt-ŏr	căp-ĭt-ŏr	aud-īt-ŏr	mŏn-ēt-ŏr
Plural.			
3. trĭb-u-unt-ŏr	căp-i-unt-ŏr	aud-i-unt-ŏr	mŏn-ent-ŏr

Verbal Noun-Forms

Infin. Pres.			
trĭb-u-ī	căp-ī	aud-īr-ī	mŏn-ēr-ī
Gerundive (Sing. Nom.)			
trĭb-u-end-us	căp-i-end-us	aud-i-end-ŭs	mŏn-end-ŭs

68. PRESENT STEM

Active Voice

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Singular.	*Present*		
1. trĭb-u-am	căp-i-am	aud-i-am	mŏn-e-am
2. trĭb-u-ās	căp-i-ās	aud-i-ās	mŏn-e-ās
3. trĭb-u-ăt	căp-i-ăt	aud-i-ăt	mŏn-e-ăt
Plural.			
1. trĭb-u-ām-ŭs	căp-i-ām-ŭs	aud-i-ām-ŭs	mŏn-e-ām-ŭs
2. trĭb-u-āt-ĭs	căp-i-āt-ĭs	aud-i-āt-ĭs	mŏn-e-āt-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-ant	căp-i-ant	aud-i-ant	mŏn-e-ant

Singular.	*Imperfect*		
1. trĭb-u-ĕr-em	căp-ĕr-em	aud-īr-em	mŏn-ēr-em
2. trĭb-u-ĕr-ēs	căp-ĕr-ēs	aud-īr-ēs	mŏn-ēr-ēs
3. trĭb-u-ĕr-ĕt	căp-ĕr-ĕt	aud-īr-ĕt	mŏn-ēr-ĕt
Plural.			
1. trĭb-u-ĕr-ēm-ŭs	căp-ĕr-ēm-ŭs	aud-īr-ēm-ŭs	mŏn-ēr-ēm-ŭs
2. trĭb-u-ĕr-ēt-ĭs	căp-ĕr-ēt-ĭs	aud-īr-ēt-ĭs	mŏn-ēr-ēt-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-ĕr-ent	căp-ĕr-ent	aud-īr-ent	mŏn-ēr-ent

Passive Voice

Subjunctive Mood

Singular.	*Present*		
1. trĭb-u-ăr	căp-i-ăr	aud-i-ăr	mŏn-e-ăr
2. trĭb-u-ār-ĭs	căp-i-ār-ĭs	aud-i-ār-ĭs	mŏn-e-ār-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-āt-ŭr	căp-i-āt-ŭr	aud-i-āt-ŭr	mŏn-e-āt-ŭr
Plural.			
1. trĭb-u-ām-ŭr	căp-i-ām-ŭr	aud-i-ām-ŭr	mŏn-e-ām-ŭr
2. trĭb-u-āmĭn-ī	căp-i-āmĭn-ī	aud-i-āmĭn-ī	mŏn-e-āmĭn-ī
3. trĭb-u-ant-ŭr	căp-i-ant-ŭr	aud-i-ant-ŭr	mŏn-e-ant-ŭr
Singular.	*Imperfect*		
1. trĭb-u-ĕr-ĕr	căp-ĕr-ĕr	aud-īr-ĕr	mŏn-ēr-ĕr
2. trĭb-u-ĕr-ēr-ĭs	căp-ĕr-ēr-ĭs	aud-īr-ēr-ĭs	mŏn-ēr-ēr-ĭs
3. trĭb-u-ĕr-ēt-ŭr	căp-ĕr-ēt-ŭr	aud-īr-ēt-ŭr	mŏn-ēr-ēt-ŭr
Plural.			
1. trĭb-u-ĕr-ēm-ŭr	căp-ĕr-ēm-ŭr	aud-īr-ēm-ŭr	mŏn-ēr-ēm-ŭr
2. trĭb-u-ĕr-ēmĭn-ī	căp-ĕr-ēmĭn-ī	aud-īr-ēmĭn-ī	mŏn-ēr-ēmĭn-ī
3. trĭb-u-ĕr-ent-ŭr	căp-ĕr-ent-ŭr	aud-īr-ent-ŭr	mŏn-ēr-ent-ŭr

69. PERFECT STEM

Active Voice

INDICATIVE MOOD

Singular.		*Perfect*	
1. trĭbu-ī	cēp-ī	audīv-ī	mŏnu-ī
2. trĭbu-is-tī	cēp-is-tī	audīv-is-tī	mŏnu-is-tī
3. trĭbu-ĭt	cēp-ĭt	audīv-ĭt	mŏnu-ĭt
Plural.			
1. trĭbu-ĭm-ŭs	cēp-ĭm-ŭs	audīv-ĭm-ŭs	mŏnu-ĭm-ŭs
2. trĭbu-is-tĭs	cēp-is-tĭs	audīv-is-tĭs	mŏnu-is-tĭs
3. trĭbu-ēr-unt	cēp-ēr-unt	audīv-ēr-unt	mŏnu-ēr-unt
Singular.		*Completed Future*	
1. trĭbu-ĕr-o	cēp-ĕr-o	audīv-ĕr-o	mŏnu-ĕr-o
2. trĭbu-ĕr-is	cēp-ĕr-is	audīv-ĕr-is	mŏnu-ĕr-is
3. trĭbu-ĕr-ĭt	cēp-ĕr-it	audīv-ĕr-ĭt	mŏnu-ĕr-ĭt
Plural.			
1. trĭbu-ĕr-ĭm-ŭs	cēp-ĕr-ĭm-ŭs	audīv-ĕr-ĭm-ŭs	mŏnu-ĕr-ĭm-ŭs
2. trĭbu-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs	cēp-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs	audīv-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs	mŏnu-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs
3. trĭbu-ĕr-int	cēp-ĕr-int	audīv-ĕr-int	mŏnu-ĕr-int
Singular.		*Pluperfect*	
1. trĭbu-ĕr-am	cēp-ĕr-am	audīv-ĕr-am	mŏnu-ĕr-am
2. trĭbu-ĕr-ās	cēp-ĕr-ās	audīv-ĕr-ās	mŏnu-ĕr-ās
3. trĭbu-ĕr-ăt	cēp-ĕr-ăt	audīv-ĕr-ăt	mŏnu-ĕr-ăt
Plural.			
1. trĭbu-ĕr-ām-ŭs	cēp-ĕr-ām-ŭs	audīv-ĕr-ām-ŭs	mŏnu-ĕr-ām-ŭs
2. trĭbu-ĕr-āt-ĭs	cēp-ĕr-āt-ĭs	audīv-ĕr-āt-ĭs	mŏnu-ĕr-āt-ĭs
3. trĭbu-ĕr-ant	cēp-ĕr-ant	audīv-ĕr-ant	mŏnu-ĕr-ant

Subjunctive Mood

Singular.	*Perfect*		
1. trĭbu-ĕr-im	cēp-ĕr-im	audīv-ĕr-im	mŏnu-ĕr-im
2. trĭbu-ĕr-is	cēp-ĕr-is	audīv-ĕr-is	mŏnu-ĕr-is
3. trĭbu-ĕr-ĭt	cēp-ĕr-ĭt	audīv-ĕr-ĭt	mŏnu-ĕr-ĭt
Plural.			
1. trĭbu-ĕr-īm-ŭs	cēp-ĕr-īm-ŭs	audīv-ĕr-īm-ŭs	mŏnu-ĕr-īm-ŭs
2. trĭbu-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs	cēp-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs	audīv-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs	mŏnu-ĕr-ĭt-ĭs
3. trĭbu-ĕr-int	cēp-ĕr-int	audīv-ĕr-int	mŏnu-ĕr-int
Singular.	*Pluperfect*		
1. trĭbu-is-sem	cēp-is-sem	audīv-is-sem	mŏnu-is-sem
2. trĭbu-is-sēs	cēp-is-sēs	audīv-is-sēs	mŏnu-is-sēs
3. trĭbu-is-sĕt	cēp-is-sĕt	audīv-is-sĕt	mŏnu-is-sĕt
Plural.			
1. trĭbu-is-sēm-ŭs	cēp-is-sēm-ŭs	audīv-is-sēm-ŭs	mŏnu-is-sēm-ŭs
2. trĭbu-is-sĕt-ĭs	cēp-is-sĕt-ĭs	audīv-is-sĕt-ĭs	mŏnu-is-sĕt-ĭs
3. trĭbu-is-sent	cēp-is-sent	audīv-is-sent	mŏnu-is-sent

70. Supine Stem

Passive Voice

Indicative Mood

Singular.	*Perfect*			
1. trĭbūt-ŭs	capt-ŭs	audīt-ŭs	mŏnĭt-ŭs	sum
2. ,,	,,	,,	,,	es
3. ,,	,,	,,	,,	est
Plural.				
1. trĭbūt-ī	capt-ī	audīt-ī	mŏnĭt-ī	sŭmus
2. ,,	,,	,,	,,	estis
3. ,,	,,	,,	,,	sunt

Singular.		*Completed Future*			
1.	trĭbūt-ŭs	capt-ŭs	audīt-ŭs	mŏnĭt-ŭs	ĕro
2.	,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrĭs
3.	,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrĭt
Plural.					
1.	trĭbūt-ī	capt-ī	audīt-ī	mŏnĭt-ī	ĕrĭmus
2.	,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrĭtĭs
3.	,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrunt

Singular.		*Pluperfect*			
1.	trĭbūt-ŭs	capt-ŭs	audīt-ŭs	mŏnĭt-ŭs	ĕram
2.	,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrās
3.	,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrăt
Plural.					
1.	trĭbūt-ī	capt-ī	audīt-ī	mŏnĭt-ī	ĕrāmŭs
2.	,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrātĭs
3.	,,	,,	,,	,,	ĕrant

Subjunctive Mood

Singular.		*Perfect*			
1.	trĭbūt-ŭs	capt-ŭs	audīt-ŭs	mŏnĭt-ŭs	sim
2.	,,	,,	,,	,,	sīs
3.	,,	,,	,,	,,	sĭt
Plural.					
1.	trĭbūt-ī	capt-ī	audīt-ī	mŏnĭt-ī	sīmŭs
2.	,,	,,	,,	,,	sītĭs
3.	,,	,,	,,	,,	sint

Singular.		*Pluperfect*			
1.	trĭbūt-ŭs	capt-ŭs	audīt-ŭs	mŏnĭt-ŭs	essem
2.	,,	,,	,,	,,	essēs
3.	,,	,,	,,	,,	essĕt

Plural.

1.	trĭbūt-ī	capt-ī	audīt-ī	mŏnĭt-ī	essēmŭs
2.	,,	,,	,,	,,	essētĭs
3.	,,	,,	,,	,,	essent

DEPONENT VERBS

71. *Deponent* verbs have the inflexions of the passive voice with the active meanings, and have also a present and future participle active and the gerunds and supines.

The following examples are given (for brevity's sake) only in the first person singular, or other leading form: sĕqu-, *follow*; prĕcā-, *pray*; vĕrē-, *fear*.

Indicative Mood

Present.	sĕquor, *I follow* or *am following*	prĕcor	vĕrĕor
Future.	sĕquar, *I shall follow*	prĕcābor	vĕrēbor
Imperfect.	sĕquēbar, *I was following* or *I followed*	prĕcābar	vĕrēbar
Perfect.	sĕcūtus sum, *I followed* or *have followed*	prĕcātus sum	vĕrĭtus sum
Comp. Fut.	sĕcūtus ĕro, *I shall have followed*	prĕcātus ĕro	vĕrĭtus ĕro
Pluperfect.	sĕcūtus ĕram, *I had followed*	prĕcātus ĕram	vĕrĭtus ĕram

Subjunctive Mood

Present.	sĕquar	prĕcer	vĕrear
Imperfect.	sĕquĕrer	prĕcārer	vĕrērer
Perfect.	sĕcūtus sim	prĕcātus sim	vĕrĭtus sim
Pluperfect.	sĕcūtus essem	prĕcātus essem	vĕrĭtus essem

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Present.	**sĕquĕrĕ**, *follow (thou)*	**prĕcārĕ**	**vĕrērĕ**
Future.	**sĕcūtor**, *thou shalt follow*	**prĕcātor**	**vĕrētor**

Verbal Nouns

INFINITIVE.

Present.	**sĕqui**, *to follow*	**prĕcāri**	**vĕrēri**
Perfect.	**sĕcūtus esse**, *to have followed*	**prĕcātus esse**	**vĕrĭtus esse**

PARTICIPLES.

Present.	**sĕquens**, *following*	**prĕcans**	**vĕrens**
Future.	**sĕcūtūrus**, *going to follow*	**prĕcātūrus**	**vĕrĭtūrus**
Past.	**sĕcūtus**, *having followed*	**prĕcātus**	**vĕrĭtus**
GERUND.	**sĕquendum**, *following*	**prĕcandum**	**vĕrendum**
GERUNDIVE.	**sĕquendus**, *to follow* or *to be followed*	**prĕcandus**	**vĕrendus**

INFLEXIONS OF IRREGULAR VERBS

72. The tenses of the verb of *being* are partly from a root **es-** whence **s-um** (for **esum**), and partly from the root **fu-**. **Pos-sum**, *I am able* or *I can*, is a compound of **pŏte sum**, and usually retains the **t** before a vowel but assimilates it to a following **-s**. The perfect **potui** is not a compound.

Present.	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
Sing. 1.	sum, *I am*	pos-sum, *I can*	sim	possim
2.	ĕs, *Thou art*	pŏtĕs, *Thou canst*	sīs	possīs
3.	est, *He is*	pŏtest, *He can*	sĭt	possĭt
Plur. 1.	sŭmŭs, *We are*	possŭmŭs, *We can*	sīmŭs	possīmŭs
2.	es-tĭs, *Ye are*	pŏtestĭs, *Ye can*	sītĭs	possītĭs
3.	sunt, *They are*	possunt, *They can*	sint	possint

Future.

Sing. 1.	ĕro, *I shall be*	pŏtĕro, *I shall be able*
2.	ĕrĭs, *Thou wilt be*	pŏtĕrĭs, *Thou wilt be able*
3.	ĕrĭt, *He will be*	pŏtĕrĭt, *He will be able*
Plur. 1.	ĕrĭmŭs, *We shall be*	pŏtĕrĭmŭs, *We shall be able*
2.	ĕrĭtĭs, *Ye will be*	pŏtĕrĭtĭs, *Ye will be able*
3.	ĕrunt, *They will be*	pŏtĕrunt, *They will be able*

Imperfect.

Sing. 1.	ĕram, *I was*	pŏtĕram, *I could* or *might*	essem	possem
2.	ĕrās, *Thou wast*	pŏtĕrās	essēs	possēs
3.	ĕrăt, *He was*	pŏtĕrăt	essĕt	possĕt
Plur. 1.	ĕrāmŭs, *We were*	pŏtĕrāmŭs	essēmŭs	possēmŭs
2.	ĕrātĭs, *Ye were*	pŏtĕrātĭs	essētĭs	possētĭs
3.	ĕrant, *They were*	pŏtĕrant	essent	possent

Perfect.

Sing. 1.	fui, *I was* or *have been*	pŏtui, *I could* or *might*	fuĕrim	pŏtuĕrim
2.	fuisti, *Thou wast* or *hast been*	pŏtuisti	fuĕrīs	pŏtuĕrīs
3.	fuĭt, *He was*	pŏtuĭt	fuĕrĭt	pŏtuĕrĭt
Plur. 1.	fuĭmŭs, *We were*	pŏtuĭmŭs	fuĕrīmŭs	pŏtuĕrīmŭs
2.	fuistĭs, *Ye were*	pŏtuistĭs	fuĕrītĭs	pŏtuĕrītĭs
3.	fuērunt or fuēre, *They were*	pŏtuērunt or potuēre	fuĕrint	pŏtuĕrint

Comp. Future.

Sing. 1.	**fuĕro,** *I shall have been*	**pŏtuĕro,** *I shall have been able*		
2.	**fuĕrīs**	**pŏtuĕrīs**		
3.	**fuĕrīt**	**pŏtuĕrīt**		
Plur. 1.	**fuĕrīmus**	**pŏtuĕrīmus**		
2.	**fuĕrītis**	**pŏtuĕrītīs**		
3.	**fuĕrint**	**pŏtuĕrint**		

Pluperfect.

Sing. 1.	**fuĕram,** *I had been, etc.*	**pŏtuĕram,** *I had been able, etc.*	**fuissem**	**pŏtuissem**
2.	**fuĕrās**	**pŏtuĕrās**	**fuissēs**	**pŏtuissēs**
3.	**fuĕrăt**	**pŏtuĕrăt**	**fuissĕt**	**pŏtuissĕt**
Plur. 1.	**fuĕrāmŭs**	**pŏtuĕrāmŭs**	**fuissē-mŭs**	**pŏtuissē-mŭs**
2.	**fuĕrātīs**	**pŏtuĕrātīs**	**fuissētīs**	**pŏtuissētīs**
3.	**fuĕrant**	**pŏtuĕrant**	**fuissent**	**pŏtuissent**

IMPERATIVE

Present Sing. 2. **ĕs,** *be* *Future* Sing. 2 and 3. **esto**
Plur. 2. **estĕ,** *be ye* Plur. 2. **estōtĕ**
3. **sunto**

Verbal Nouns

INFINITIVE. *Present.* **esse,** *to be* **posse,** *to be able*
Perfect. **fuisse,** *to have been* **pŏtuisse,** *to have been able*
Future. **fŏre** or **fūtūrus esse,** *to be going to be*

PARTICIPLES. *Pres.* (**s-ens** or **ens**) only in compounds. **pŏtens,** *powerful,* only adj.
Future. **fūtūrus,** *going to be*

For the imperfect subj. **fŏrem, fŏres, fŏret, fŏrēmus, fŏrētis, fŏrent** are frequently used. For the present (3d person) **fuat** is rarely used.

Like **sum** are inflected its compounds, viz.—

absum (perf. **abfui** or **āfui**), *am away.*

adsum or **assum** (perf. **adfui** or **affui**), *am present.*

dēsum (**de-est**, **de-eram**, etc., pronounced **dēst**, **dēram**, etc.), *am wanting.*

insum, *am in*; **intersum**, *am among*; **obsum**, *am in the way of.*

praesum, *am over* (3d pers. sing. **praeest**, sometimes written **praest**).

prōsum, *am for, benefit* (**prōd-** before a vowel; *e.g.* **prōd-es**, **prod-ero**).

subsum, *am under*, **supersum**, *am above.*

Of these **absum** and **praesum** alone have a present participle **absens**, **praesens**.

73. INDICATIVE MOOD

		Do, *give.*	**Volo,** *be willing.*	**Nōlo** (**Ne-volo**), *be unwilling.*	**Mālo** (**Ma-volo** for **mag-volo**), *prefer.*
Present Tense.	Sing. 1.	**do**	**vŏlo**	**nōlo**	**mālo**
	2.	**dās**	**vīs**	**non vīs**	**māvīs**
	3.	**dăt**	**vult**	**non vult**	**māvult**
	Plur. 1.	**dămus**	**vŏlŭmus**	**nōlŭmus**	**mālŭmus**
	2.	**dătis**	**vultis**	**non vultis**	**māvultis**
	3.	**dant**	**vŏlunt**	**nōlunt**	**mālunt**
Future	Sing. 1.	**dăbo**	**vŏlam**	(not used)	(not used)
	2.	**dăbis**	**vŏles**	**nōles**	**māles**
Imperf.	Sing. 1.	**dăbam**	**vŏlēbam**	**nōlēbam**	**mālēbam**
Perf.	Sing. 1.	**dĕdi**	**vŏlui**	**nōlui**	**mālui**

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present	Sing. 1.	**dem**	**vĕlim**	**nōlim**	**mālim**
	Plur. 1.	**dēmus**	**vĕlīmus**	**nōlīmus**	**mālīmus**
Imperf.	Sing. 1.	**dărem**	**vellem**	**nollem**	**mallem**

IMPERATIVE

Present.	Sing.	2.	dā	nōlī
	Plur.	2.	dăte	nōlīte
Future.	Sing.	2.	dăto	nōlīto
	Plur.	2.	dătōte	nōlītōte
		3.	danto	nōlunto

INFINITIVE

Present.	dăre	velle	nolle	malle
Future.	dătūrus esse			

PARTICIPLE

Present.	dans	vŏlens	nōlens (not used)
Future.	dătūrus		
Perfect.	dătus		
GERUND.	dandum	volendum	
GERUNDIVE.	dandus		

74. **Fio**

Eo (stem **i-**), *go.* (used as passive of **facio**), *become.* **Edo**, *eat.* **Fero**, *bear.* **Feror**, *be borne.*

Present.				
ĕo	fīo	ĕdo	fĕro	fĕrŏr
īs	fīs	ĕdīs or ēs	fers	ferrīs
ĭt	fĭt	ĕdĭt or est	fert	fertŭr
īmus		ĕdĭmus	fĕrĭmus	fĕrĭmŭr
ītis		ĕdĭtis or estis	fertis	fĕrĭmĭni
ĕunt	fīunt	ĕdunt	fĕrunt	fĕruntŭr
Future.				
ībo	fīam	ĕdam	fĕram	fĕrăr
ībĭs	fīēs	ĕdēs	fĕrēs	fĕrēris
Imperfect.				
ībam	fīēbam	ĕdēbam	fĕrēbam	fĕrēbăr
Perfect.				
īvi	factus sum	ēdi	tŭli	lātus sum

Subjunctive

Present.				
ĕam	fīam	ĕdam or ĕdim	fĕram	fĕrār
ĕāmus	fīāmus	ĕdāmus or ĕdīmus	fĕrāmus	fĕrāmur
Imperfect.				
īrem	fĭĕrem	ĕdĕrem or essem	ferrem	ferrer

Imperative

ī	fī	ĕde or ēs	fĕr	ferre
īte	fīte	ĕdīte or este	ferte	fĕrīmĭni
īto		ĕdīto or esto	ferto	fertor
ītōte		ĕdītōte or estōte	fertōte	
ĕunto		ĕdunto	fĕrunto	fĕruntor

Infinitive

īre	fĭĕri	ĕdĕre or esse	ferre	ferri
ītūrus esse	factum īri	ēsūrus esse	lātūrus esse	lātum iri

Participle

ĭens		ĕdens	fĕrens	
Gen. ĕuntis				
		ēsūrus	lātūrus	
	factus			lātus
Gerund.				
ĕundum	făcĭendum	ĕdendum	ferendum	
Gerundive.				
-eundus (in comp.)	făcĭendus	ĕdendus	fĕrendus	

Quĕo, nĕquĕo, resemble eo but have no imperative, participle, or gerund. Only the present indic. and subj. are at all frequent.

Quis and quit (pres. act.) are only used after non, as non quis, non quit (for nequis, etc.)

VERBAL STEMS

75. Most verbs exhibit in the *present stem* the regular stem of the verb without alteration, as

rĕg-, rĕgĕre ; caed-, caedĕre ; ămā-, amāre ; audi-, audīre, etc.

In some verbs, however, there is one of the following changes :—

(*a*) Reduplication of the stem, as **gĕn-** makes **gignĕrĕ** for **gĭ-gĕn-ĕre.**

(*b*) Lengthening of the stem vowel, as **dŭc-, dūcere ; fĭd-, fīdere.**

(*c*) Suffixing **n,** as **tem-, tem-n-ĕre ; si-, sĭ-n-ĕre.**

(*d*) Inserting **m** or **n** before the final stem consonant, as **rŭp-, rumpĕre ; tăg-, tangĕre ; fĭd-, findĕre.**

(*e*) Suffixing **sc** or **isc,** as **no-, no-sc-ĕre ; splende-, splende-sc-ĕre ; păc-, păc-isc-i.**

76. The *perfect stem* is in a few cases the same as the verbal stem, but usually it is formed by

(*a*) Reduplication, as **posco, pŏposci ;**

(*b*) Lengthening the stem vowel, as **lĕg-o, lēgi ;**

(*c*) Suffixing **s,** as **carpo, carpsi ;**

(*d*) Suffixing either **u** or **v,** as **trĕm-o, trĕmui ; ămā-, ămāvi.**

77. The *supine stem* is formed by suffixing **t** (the supine itself ending in **-tum** is here usually given).

If the verb-stem ends in a long vowel, this is generally retained, as **ămā-, ămāre, ămāt-um ; crē-, crescere, crētum ; ăcū-, ăcŭĕre, ăcūtum.**

If the verb-stem ends in a short vowel, this vowel is usually changed to ĭ or omitted, as

crepă	crepāre	crepĭtum
monĕ	monēre	mŏnĭtum
fugĭ	fugĕre	fugĭtum

If the verb-stem ends in a consonant, this consonant is either

retained, as carp-ĕre, carp-tum
or assimilated, as reg-ere, rec-tum

If the stem end in d or t or two consonants, the first being a liquid, the supine ends in -sum, as

flect-ĕre	flexum (for flect-tum)
plaud-ĕre	plausum (for plaud-tum)
sparg-ĕre	sparsum (for sparg-tum)
defend-ere	defensum (for defend-tum)

The same change of -tum to -sum takes place also if a verb-stem ends in a short vowel preceded by d or t or two consonants, as above.

fŏdi-o, fŏdĕre, fossum
prandĕ-, prandēre, pransum
mulgĕ-, mulgēre, mulsum
senti-, sentīre, sensum

78. (*a*) Verbs with stems in ā, ē, and i usually have

perfect in -āvi, -ēvi, -īvi
supine in -ātum, -ētum, -ītum

(*b*) Verbs with stems in ă or ĕ have perfect in -ui, supine in -ĭtum.

In these verbs the ă or ĕ combines with the initial vowel of the suffix in tenses formed from the present stem, so as to show ā or ē, as

sŏnāmus	sonāre	sonui	sonitum
mŏnēmus	monēre	monui	monitum

The root-vowel is almost always short.

But there are many exceptions, particularly

(*c*) Verbs with stems in **-u** have perfect in **-ui**, supine in **-ūtum** (sometimes **-ŭĭtum**).

Those in **-vĕ** have root-syllable lengthened and perfect in **i** simple, as **vŏvēre, vōvi, vōtum.**

(*d*) Some consonant verbs whose root-syllable is short have perfect in **-ui**, supine in **-ĭtum**, as **frĕmo, fremui, fremitum.**

(*e*) Many verbs whose root-syllable is long, especially when this is because it ends in more than one consonant, have perfect in **-si**, and supine in **-tum** or **-sum**, as

carpĕre	carpsi	carptum
augēre	auxi	auctum
sūgĕre	suxi	suctum
sentīre	sensi	sensum

79. The following are exceptions to (*d*)—

jŭbeo	jussi	prĕmo	pressi
		cŏquo	coxi
allicio	allexi	aspĭcio	aspexi
dīlĭgo	dīlexi	rĕgo	rexi
tĕgo	texi	trăho	traxi
		vĕho	vexi
quătio	quassi	dīvĭdo	dīvīsi
măneo	mansi		
cŭpio	cupīvi	pĕto	petīvi
rŭdo	rudīvi	lĭno	līvi or lēvi
eo	īvi	sĭno	sīvi
queo	quīvi		
sĕro	sēvi		
bĭbo	bĭbi	scindo	scĭdi
findo	fĭdi		
ăgo	ēgi	vĕnio	vēni
sĕdeo	sēdi	vĭdeo	vīdi

Exceptions to (*e*)—

sorbeo	sorbui	torpeo	torpui
arceo	arcui	sterto	stertui
ŏportet	oportuit	sordeo	sordui
calleo	callui	palleo	pallui
āreo	ārui	pāreo	parui
terreo	terrui	torreo	torrui
censeo	censui	texo	texui
ferveo	ferbui	horreo	horrui
verto	verti	cūdo	cūdi
scando	scandi	mando	mandi
pando	pandi	strīdeo	strīdi

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

80. The following list contains all the principal verbs which may be regarded as somewhat irregular.

N.B.—(1) The supine is not much used, but is here mentioned wherever it or a perfect participle is known, as this is similarly formed.

N.B.—(2) Where the English translation as given here, whether with or without a preposition, allows of the immediate addition of an object, the verb is transitive (though it may perhaps also be used intransitively), *e.g.* **arcesso**, *send for*; **laedo**, *hurt*, are transitive. Where the English translation here given requires the *addition* of a preposition in order to make sense with an object, the verb is intransitive, *e.g.* **nŏceo**, *be hurtful.*

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
accerso. See **arcesso**				
ăgo, *do, drive*	**ēgi**	**actum**	**ăgĕrĕ**	**ăg-**
ădĭgo, *drive to, compel,*	**ădēgi,**	**ădactum,**	**ădĭgĕre.**	So the other compounds, except
cōgo, *compel,*	**cōēgi,**	**coactum,**	**cōgĕre.**	

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
aio, *say*				

The following forms only are preserved: Pres. **āio, āĭs, āĭt, āiunt.** Imperf. **aiēbam,** etc., complete. Pres. subj. **aias, aiat.** The participle **āiens** is used only as adjective.

algeo, *be cold*	**alsi**		**algēre**	**alg-e-**
ălo, *nourish, raise*	**ălui**	**altum** (**ălĭtum**, post-Augustan)	**ălĕre**	**ăl-**
ămĭcio, *clothe*		**amictum**	**ămĭcīre**	**ămĭc-i-**
ango, *throttle, vex*			**angĕre**	**ang-**
ăpiscor, *fasten to oneself, get*	**aptus sum**	**aptum**	**ăpisci**	**ăp-i-**

More usual is compound **ădĭpiscor, ădeptus sum, ădĭpisci.**

arceo, *inclose, keep off*	**arcui**	(**artus**, adj. *narrow*)	**arcēre**	**arc-e-**

exerceo, *exercise*, **exercui, exercĭtum, exercēre.** So also **coerceo.**

arcesso, *fetch, send for*	**arcessīvi**	**arcessitum**	**arcessĕre**	**arcess-** / **arcessi-**

Another form (perhaps of different origin) is **accerso.**

ardeo, *be on fire*	**arsi**	(**arsūrus**)	**ardēre**	**arde-**
audeo, *dare*	**ausus sum**	**ausum**	**audēre**	**aud-e-**
ăvē / **hăvē**	imperat. *hail*, also **avēto**, plur. **ăvēte**, inf. **ăvēre**			
augeo, *increase* (trans.), *endow*	**auxi**	**auctum**	**augēre**	**aug-e-**
bĭbo, *drink*	**bĭbi**		**bĭbĕre**	**bĭb-**

For supine and fut. part. **pōtum, pōtūrus** are used.

cădo, *fall*	**cĕcĭdi**	**cāsum**	**cădĕre**	**căd-**

occĭdo, *fall*, **occĭdi, occāsum, occĭdĕre.** The other compounds have no supine.

caedo, *fell, cut, slay*	**cĕcīdi**	**caesum**	**caedĕre**	**caed-**

occīdo, *slay*, **occīdi, occīsum, occīdĕre.** So other compounds.

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
-cando, *light* ; only in compounds				
e.g. **accendo, accendi, accensum, accendĕre.**				
cănо, *sing, play* (on harp, etc.)	**cĕcĭni**	**(cantus,** subst.)	**cănĕre**	**căn-**
concĭno, *sing together,* **concĭnui, concentum, concĭnĕre.** So other compounds.				
căpesso, *undertake*	**căpessīvi**	**capessītum**	**capessĕre**	**{ căpess- / capessi-**
căpio, *take*	**cēpi**	**captum**	**căpĕre**	**căp-ĭ-**
concĭpio, concēpi, conceptum, concĭpĕre. So most other compounds.				
căreo, *be in want*	**cărui**	**(cărĭtūrus)**	**cărēre**	**căr-e-**
carpo, *nibble, pluck*	**carpsi**	**carptum**	**carpĕre**	**carp-**
dēcerpo, *pluck off,* **dēcerpsi, dēcerptum, dēcerpĕre.** So other compounds.				
căveo, *beware, be-ware of*	**cāvi**	**cautum**	**căvēre**	**căv-e-**
cēdo, *give way, yield up*	**cessi**	**cessum**	**cēdĕre**	**cēd-**
cĕdŏ, *give,* said to be old imper. 2nd pers. sing. The plural **cette** (for **cĕdĭte**) only in early dramatic poets.				
-cello, *strike* (?) only in compounds : **celsus,** adj. *high*				**cell-**
percello, *strike down,* **percŭli, perculsus, percellere.**				
censeo, *count, give opinion*	**censui**	**censum**	**censēre**	**cens-e-**
cerno, *sift, distinguish, decide, see*	**crēvi**	**{ crētum / certus, adj. *sure* }**	**cernere**	**{ cĕr- / crē-**

The meaning *see* is confined to pres., fut., and imperf. tenses, **decerno,** *decide,* **decrēvi, dēcrētum, dēcernere.** So other compounds.

cieo / -cio	*stir up*	**cīvi**	**cītum**	**{ ciēre / -cīre** **ci-e- / ci-**

The **i** stem is rare in the simple verb ; the **e** stem rare in the compounds.

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
cingo, *gird*	**cinxi**	**cinctum**	**cingĕre**	**cing-**
claudo, *shut*	**clausi**	**clausum**	**claudĕre**	**claud-**

conclūdo, *shut up*, **conclūsi, conclūsum, conclūdere.** So the other compounds.

coepio, *begin*	**coepi**	**coeptum**	**coepĕre**	**coepĭ-**

Pres. ind. and subj. in Plautus only. Otherwise only perfect stem in use, except that **coeptus** and **coeptūrus** are also used.

cŏlo, *till, pay attention to*	**cŏlui**	**cultum**	**cŏlĕre**	**cŏl-**
consŭlo, *consult*	**consŭlŭi**	**consultum**	**consŭlĕre**	**consŭl-**
cŏquo, *cook*	**coxi**	**coctum**	**cŏquĕre**	**cŏqv-**
crēdo. See **do**				
crĕpo, *rattle*	**crĕpui**	**crĕpĭtum**	**crĕpāre**	**crĕp-ă-**
cresco, *grow*	**crēvi**	**crētum**	**crescĕre**	**crē-**
cŭbo, *lie, lie ill*	**cŭbŭi**	**cŭbĭtum**	**cŭbāre**	**cŭb-ă-**
cūdo, *hammer*	**cūdi**	**cūsum**	**cūdĕre**	**cūd-**

-cumbo, *lie,* only in compounds

accumbo, *lie up* (at table), **accŭbui, accŭbĭtum, accumbĕre.** So the other compounds.

cŭpio, *desire*	**cŭpīvi**	**cŭpītum**	**cŭpĕre**	**cŭp-ĭ-**
curro, *run*	**cŭcurri**	**cursum**	**currĕre**	**curr-**

The compounds sometimes retain the reduplication, *e.g.* **accŭcurri, decŭcurri**; more usually drop it, *e.g.* **accurri.**

dēleo, *blot out*	**delēvi**	**delētum**	**delēre**	**delē-**
dīco, *say*	**dixi**	**dictum**	**dīcĕre**	**dīc-**
disco, *learn*	**dĭdĭci**		**discere**	**dĭc-**

Compounds retain reduplication, *e.g.* **ēdĭdĭci.**

dīvĭdo, *divide*	**dīvīsi**	**dīvīsum**	**dīvĭdĕre**	**dī-vĭd-**
do, *give* (see p. 78)	**dĕdi**	**dătum**	**dăre**	**dă-**

The half-compounds **circumdo,** *surround*; **pessumdo,** *ruin*; **satisdo,** *satisfy*; **venumdo,** *expose to sale,* follow **do** precisely.

crēdo, *entrust, believe*; **vendo**, *sell*; and the compounds with monosyllabic prepositions have consonant-stems, *e.g.* **crēdo, crēdĭdi, crēdĭtum, crēdĕre**; **abdo**, *hide away*, **abdĭdi, abdĭtum, abdere.**

The reduplication is usually retained in the compounds.

For the passives of **vendo** and **perdo**, *ruin*, **vēneo** and **pĕreo** are used. But **perditus** and **perdendus** are in use.

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
dŏceo, *teach*	**dŏcui**	**doctum**	**dŏcēre**	**dŏc-ĕ-**
dŏleo, *be in pain*	**dŏlui**	(**dŏlĭtūrus**)	**dŏlēre**	**dŏl-ĕ-**
dŏmo, *tame*	**dŏmui**	**dŏmĭtum**	**dŏmāre**	**dŏm-ă-**
dūco, *draw, lead, account*	**duxi**	**ductum**	**dūcĕre**	**dūc-**
ĕdo, *eat*	**ēdi**	**ēsum**	**ĕdĕre**	**ĕd-**

cŏmĕdo has **cŏmēsum** and **cŏmestum.**

ĕmo, *buy* (orig. *take*) **ēmi** **emptum** **ĕmĕre** **ĕm-**

ădĭmo, *take away*, **ădēmi, ădemptum, ădĭmĕre.** So other compounds except

(1) **coĕmo** (**coēmi, coemptum**), which retains **e.**

(2) The earlier compounds **cōmo, dēmo, prōmo, sūmo,** which make **compsi, comptum,** etc.

eo, *go* (see p. 79) **īvi** **ĭtum** **īre** **ī**

Compounds always omit **v** in 1st pers. perf., *e.g.* **ădii**; and usually in other persons of perfect tenses.

vēneo, *be for sale*, perf. **vēnii**, no supine, is a compound of **eo.** See **do** above.

făcesso, *cause, make off*	**făcessi**	**făcessītum**	**facessĕre**	**facess-** / **facess-i-**
făcio, *make, do*	**fēci**	**factum**	**făcĕre**	**făcĭ-**

For the passive in tenses formed from present stem, **fĭo** is used.

prōfĭcio, *make progress*, **prōfēci, prōfectum, prōfĭcĕre.** So the other compounds with prepositions.

But **călĕfacio**, *make warm*, **trĕmĕfacio**, *make to tremble*, etc., retain **a.**

prŏfĭciscor, *set out* (on a journey), *travel*, **prŏfectum, prŏfĭcisci.**

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
fallo, *deceive, elude*	**fĕfelli**	**falsum**	**fallĕre**	**fall-**

rĕfello, *refute*, **rĕfelli, rĕfellĕre.**

farcio, *stuff*	**farsi**	**fartum**	**farcīre**	**farc-ī-**

rĕfercio, rĕfersi, rĕfertum, rĕfercire.

fătĕor, *acknowledge*		**fassum**	**fătēri**	**făt-ĕ-**

confĭteor, *confess*, **confessum, confĭteri.** So **prōfĭteor**, *profess.*

fătisco / **fătiscor** (old)	*yawn* / *droop*	(**fessus**, adj. *weary*)	**fătiscĕre** / **fătisci**	**fătī-**

dēfĕtiscor, *to be worn out*, **defessum, dēfĕtisci.**

făveo, *be favourable*	**fāvi**	**fautum**	**făvēre**	**făv-e-**
-fendo, *strike*, only in compounds				**fend-**

defendo, *ward off, guard*, **defendi, defensum, defendĕre.** So also **offendo**, *strike against.*

fĕrio, *strike*			**fĕrīre**	**fĕr-ī-**

(**percussi, percussum** are often used as perfect and supine.)

fĕro, *bear* (see p. 79)	(**tŭli**)	(**latum**)	**ferre**	**fer-**

Perfect and supine are borrowed from **tollo.**

affĕro, *bring to*	**attŭli**	**allātum**	**afferre**
aufĕro, *take away*	**abstŭli**	**ablātum**	**auferre**
differo, *put off*	**distŭli**	**dilātum**	**differre**
offĕro, *bring to*	**obtŭli**	**oblātum**	**offerre**
rĕfĕro, *bring back*	**rettuli**	**rĕlātum**	**referre**

rēfert, *it is of importance* (probably for **rei fert**), is used as impersonal. **suffĕro**, *endure*, has for perf. rarely **sustŭli**, usually **sustinui.**

ferveo, *boil, glow*	**fervi** / **ferbui**		**fervēre**	**ferv-ĕ-**

A consonantal stem (*e.g.* **fervit, fervĕre**) frequent in poets.

fīdo, *trust*		**fīsum**	**fīdĕre**	**fīd-**

fisus sum is used for perf., *I have trusted.*

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
fīgo, *fix*	**fixi**	**fixum**	**fīgĕre**	**fīg-**

Also **fictus** as past participle.

findo, *cleave*	**fĭdi**	**fissum**	**findĕre**	**fĭd-**
fingo, *form, invent*	**finxi**	**fictum**	**fingĕre**	**fĭg-**
fīo, *become* (see p. 79)			**fĭĕri**	**fi-**

The compound **infit**, *he begins*, only in this one form (poetical).

flecto, *bend*	**flexi**	**flexum**	**flectĕre**	**flect-**
fleo, *weep*	**flēvi**	**flētum**	**flēre**	**flē-**

-flīgo, *strike*, only in compounds

afflīgo, *strike against, knock down*, **afflixi, afflictum, afflīgĕre.**
So the other compounds, except **prōflīgo**, *put to rout*, **prōflīgāvi, prōflīgātum, prōflīgāre.**

flŭo, *flow*	**fluxi**		**fluĕre**	**flŭgv-**

(**fluxus**, adj. *loose*; **fluctus**, sub. *a wave.*)

fŏdio, *dig*	**fōdi**	**fossum**	**fŏdĕre**	**fŏd-ĭ-**
fātur, *he speaks*		**fātum**	**fāri**	**fā-**

The following only found: pres. ind. **fātur**; fut. **fābor, fābitur**; perf. **fātus est**; pluperf. **fātus eram, erat**; imper. **fāre**; inf. **fāri**; part. **fantem**, etc. (no nominative, except in phrase **fans atque infans**, Plaut.), **fātus, fando, fandus**, and **fatu.**
In compounds we have also **-fāmur, -fāmini**; **-fābar, -fārer**, etc., and in imperat. (act. and dep.), **praefāto, praefāmino.**

fŏveo, *keep warm, cherish*	**fōvi**	**fōtum**	**fŏvēre**	**fŏv-ĕ-**
frango, *break in pieces*	**frēgi**	**fractum**	**frangĕre**	**frăg-**

Compounds as **confringo**, *smash*, **confrēgi, confractum, confringĕre.**

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
frĕmo, *roar, snort*	**frĕmui**	**frĕmĭtum**	**frĕmĕre**	**frĕm-**
frendo, *gnash* (with the teeth)		**fressum** / **frēsum**	**frendĕre**	**frend-**
frĭco, *rub*	**frĭcŭi**	**frictum** / **frĭcātum**	**frĭcāre**	**frĭc-ă-**
frīgeo, *be cold*	**frixi**		**frīgēre**	**frīg-e-**
fruor, *enjoy myself*		**fructum**	**frui**	**frugv-**

Fut. part. **fruĭtūrus.**

fŭgio, *flee, fly from*	**fūgi**	(**fŭgĭtūrus**)	**fŭgĕre**	**fŭg-ĭ-**
fulcio, *prop*	**fulsi**	**fultum**	**fulcīre**	**fulc-ī-**
fulgeo, *flash*	**fulsi**		**fulgēre**	**fulg-ĕ-**

A consonantal stem, *e.g.* **fulgit, fulgĕre,** is found in poets.

fundo, *pour, rout* (an enemy)	**fūdi**	**fūsum**	**funděre**	**fŭd-**
fungor, *get quit, discharge myself* (of a duty, etc.)		**functum**	**fungi**	**fung-**
fŭris, *thou ragest*			**fŭrĕre**	**fŭr-**

Only **furis, furit, furunt, furebas, furebat, furĕre, furens** are found.

gaudeo, *be glad*		**gāvīsum**	**gaudēre**	**gavīd-e-**

gavisus sum, *I rejoiced.*

gĕmo, *sigh, groan*	**gĕmui**	**gĕmĭtum**	**gĕmĕre**	**gĕm-**
gĕro, *carry, perform*	**gessi**	**gestum**	**gĕrĕre**	**gĕs-**
gigno, *beget, produce*	**gĕnui**	**gĕnĭtum**	**gignĕre**	**gĕn-**
grădior, *step*		**gressum**	**grădi**	**grăd-ĭ-**

Compounds as **aggrĕdior,** *attack,* **aggressum, aggrĕdi.**

-grŭo, only in compounds				**grū-**

congruo, *agree,* **congrui, congruĕre.** So also **ingruo,** *impend.*

hăbeo, *have*	**hăbui**	**hăbĭtum**	**hăbēre**	**hăb-ĕ-**

So the compounds **cohibeo**, *hold in*, **cohibui**, **cohibitum**, **cohibēre**, **dēbeo** (for **de-hibeo**), *owe*, **debui**, **dēbĭtum**, **dēbēre**; **praebeo** (for **praehibeo**), *afford*, **praebui**, **praebitum**, **praebēre**.

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
haereo, *stick*, intr.	**haesi**	**haesum**	**haerēre**	**haer-e-**
haurio, *drain, draw* (water)	**hausi**	**haustum**	**haurīre**	**haus-ī-**

Fut. part. **haustūrus** (Cic.) and **hausūrus** (Verg.): both in later writers. The subst. is **haustus**.

hisco, *gape, open the mouth, to speak*			**hiscĕre**	**hi-**
jăceo, *lie*	**jăcui**	(**jăcĭturus**)	**jăcēre**	**jăc-ĕ-**
jăcio, *cast*	**jēci**	**jactum**	**jăcĕre**	**jăc-ĭ-**

ābĭcio (sometimes spelt **abjicio**), *throw away*, **abjēci**, **abjectum**, **abĭcĕre**. So the other compounds. **Dissĭcio** is for **dis-jĭcio**.

porrĭcio, *offer* (*sacrifices*), etc., **porrectum**, **porrĭcĕre** (without perf.)

īco, *strike*	**īci**	**ictum**	**īcĕre**	**īc-**

Present is rare (**fĕrio** is generally used instead).

incesso, *attack*	**incessi**		**incessĕre**	**incess-**
indulgeo, *yield*, intr.	**indulsi**		**indulgēre**	**indulg-e-**
inquam, *say*	**inquii**			**inqvă-** or **inqvĭ-**

The following forms only occur. Pres. ind. **inquam**, **inquĭs**, **inquit**, **inquĭmus**, **inquiunt**. Fut. **inquies**, **inquiet**. Imperf. **inquiebat**. Perf. **inquii**, **inquisti**, **inquit**. Imperat. 2nd sing. **inque**, **inquĭto**, plur. **inquĭte**.

īrascor, *grow angry*		**īrātum**	**īrasci**	**īrā-**

īrātus sum, *I am angry*; **succensui**, *I* (*fired up*, i.e.) *grew angry*.

jŭbeo, *bid*	**jussi**	**jussum**	**jŭbēre**	**jŭb-e-**
jungo, *yoke, join*	**junxi**	**junctum**	**jungĕre**	**jung-**
jŭvo, *help, delight*	**jūvi**	**jūtum**	**jŭvāre**	**jŭv-a-**

Fut. part. **jŭvātūrus**. **Adjŭvo** has **adjūtūrus**.

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
lābor, *slip, glide*		**lapsum**	**lābi**	**lāb-**
lăcesso, *provoke*	**lăcessīvi**	**lăcessītum**	**lăcessĕre**	**lăcess-** / **lacessī-**
-lăcio, *draw,* only in compounds				**lacĭ-**

allĭcio, *draw to, entice,* **allexi, allectum, allĭcĕre.** So **illĭcio, pellĭcio.**

ēlĭcio, *draw out,* **ēlĭcui, ēlĭcĭtum, ēlĭcĕre.**

laedo, *strike* (rare), *hurt.*	**laesi**	**laesum**	**laedĕre**	**laed-**

collīdo, *dash together,* **collīsi, collīsum, collīdĕre.** So **allīdo,** etc.

lambo, *lick*	**lambi** (once)		**lambĕre**	**lamb-**
lăvo, *wash*	**lāvi**	**lāvātum** / **lautum** / **lōtum**	**lăvāre**	**lăv-ă-**

A consonantal stem (*e.g.* **lăvit, lăvĕre,** etc.) is frequent in poets. For compounds see **luo.**

lĕgo, *pick up, choose, read*	**lēgi**	**lectum**	**lĕgĕre**	**lĕg-**

collĭgo, *collect,* **collēgi, collectum, collĭgĕre.** So compounds generally:

Except that (1) **allĕgo,** *choose besides*; **perlĕgo,** *read through*; **praelĕgo,** *read to others*; **rĕlĕgo,** *read again*; **sublĕgo,** *pick up, substitute,* retain **e**

(2) **intellĕgo,** *understand*; **neglĕgo,** *neglect,* retain **e** and have perf. in **-xi,** *e.g.* **neglexi.** (Rarely **intellēgi, neglēgi.**) **dīlĭgo,** *esteem,* has **dilexi.**

lĭbet, *it pleases*	**lĭbuit** / **lĭbĭtum est**		**lĭb-ĕ-**

Only used in 3rd pers. sing. Also participle **libens.** The stem vowel was in early times **u**; *e.g.* **lŭbet.**

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
līceo, *be on sale*	**lĭcui**	**lĭcĭtum**	**lĭcēre**	**lĭc-ē-**
līceor, *bid for*	**lĭcĭtus sum**		**lĭcēri**	**lĭc-ē-**
licet, *it is permitted*	**lĭcuit** / **lĭcĭtum est**		**lĭcēre**	**lĭc-ē-**

Only used in 3rd pers. Rarely in plural. **Lĭcēto, līcens, lĭcĭtus,** also found.

lĭno, *besmear*	**lēvi**	**lĭtum**	**lĭnĕre**	**lĭ-**

In post-Augustan writers, we have **lĭnio, lĭnīvi, lĭnītum, lĭnīre.**

linquo, *leave*	**līqui**		**linquĕre**	**līqu-**

The compound, **rĕlinquo, rĕlīqui, rĕlictum, rĕlinquĕre,** is more usual.

līqueo, *be clear, fluid*	**lĭcui**		**lĭquēre**	**lĭqu-ē-**
līquor, *melt*, intr.			**līqui**	**līqu-**
lŏquor, *speak*		**lŏcūtum**	**lŏqui**	**lŏqu-**
lūceo, *be light, beam*	**luxi**		**lūcēre**	**lūc-e-**
lūdo, *sport*	**lūsi**	**lūsum**	**lūdĕre**	**lūd-**
lūgeo, *mourn*, trans.	**luxi**	(**luctus**, subs.)	**lūgēre**	**lūg-e-**
lŭo, *pay, expiate*	**lui**		**luĕre**	**lu-**

Compounds retain the original meaning, *wash* (**luo** = **lăvo**), and have past part. *e.g.* **dīluo, dīlŭi, dīlūtum, dīluĕre.**

mando, *chew*	**mandi** (once)	**mansum**	**mandĕre**	**mand-**
măneo, *remain, await*	**mansi**	**mansum**	**mănēre**	**măn-ē-**

ēmĭneo, *project*, **ēmĭnui, ēmĭnēre** (no supine).
permăneo retains **a.**

mĕdeor, *be a remedy*			**mĕdēri**	**mĕd-ē-**
-mĕniscor, only in compounds				**mĕn-**

Only perfect stem (with present meaning) in use. **Mĕmĭni**, *I remember.* Imperative **memento, mementote.**
commĭniscor, *devise*, **commentum, commĭnisci.** So also **rĕmĭniscor**, *call to mind.*

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
mĕreo, *earn*	**mĕrui**	**mĕrĭtum**	**mĕrēre**	**mĕr-ĕ-**
mergo, *sink,* trans.	**mersi**	**mersum**	**mergĕre**	**merg-**
mētior, *measure*		**mensum**	**mētīri**	**mēt-ī-**
mĕto, *mow*	**(messem feci)**	**messum**	**mĕtĕre**	**mĕt-**
mĕtŭo, *fear*	**mĕtui**		**mĕtuĕre**	**mĕtŭ-**
mĭco, *quiver, flash*	**mĭcui**		**mĭcāre**	**mĭc-ā-**

ēmĭco, ēmĭcŭi, fut. part. **emĭcāturus.**
dīmĭco, dīmĭcavi (**dīmĭcŭi** twice in Ovid), **dīmĭcātum.**

misceo, *mix*	**miscui**	**mixtum** / **mistum**	**miscēre**	**misc-ĕ-**
mĭsĕreor, *feel pity*		**mĭsĕrĭtum** / **misertum** rare	**mĭsĕrēri**	**mĭsĕr-ĕ-**

miseret and (in early writers) **miserētur, miserescit** are used impersonally.

mitto, *let go, send*	**mīsi**	**missum**	**mittĕre**	**mitt-**
mŏlo, *grind*	**mŏlui**	**mŏlĭtum**	**mŏlĕre**	**mŏl-**
mŏneo, *warn*	**mŏnui**	**mŏnĭtum**	**mŏnēre**	**mŏn-ĕ-**
mordeo, *bite*	**mŏmordi**	**morsum**	**mordēre**	**mord-e-**
mŏrior, *die*	**mortŭus sum**	**(mŏrĭtūrus)**	**mŏri**	**mŏr-ĭ-**

Inf. **morīri, ēmorīri,** several times in Plaut., once in Ter., once in Ovid.

mŏveo, *move,* trans.	**mōvi**	**mōtum**	**mŏvēre**	**mŏv-ĕ-**
mulceo, *stroke*	**mulsi**	**mulsum**	**mulcēre**	**mulc-e-**
mulgeo, *milk*	**mulsi**		**mulgēre**	**mulg-e-**
-mungo, only in compound				**mung-**

ēmungo, *wipe* (nose), **ēmunxi, ēmunctum, ēmungĕre.**

nanciscor, *gain*	**nanctum** / **nactum**	**nancisci**	**nanc-i-** / **nac-**
nascor, *be born*	**nātum**	**nasci**	**gnā-**

Originally **gnascor,** whence **agnātus, cognātus, prognātus.** But **ēnascor, ēnātus.**

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
necto, *link together*	**nexi**	**nexum**	**nectĕre**	**nect-**

nexui is probably from **nexo, nexĕre**, which is an early form.

neo, *spin*	**nēvi**	**nētum** (Ulp.)	**nēre**	**nē-**

nĕqueo. See **queo**; and § 74

nītor, *lean, strive*	**nixum** / **nīsum**		**nīti**	**gnict-**

Originally **gnictor**, *kneel*: **gĕnu**, *knee*. Fut. part. **nīsūrus**: so also compounds. **Nixus** generally in sense of *leaning*, **nisus**, *striving*. **Conitor, adnitor, enitor**, have both forms frequently (in sense of *bearing children* always **enixa**).

-nīveo, only in compound				**nigv-**

cōnīveo, *shut the eyes*, **conīvi, conixi** (both rare), **conivēre.**

nŏceo, *be hurtful*	**nŏcui**	**(nŏcĭturus)**	**nocēre**	**nŏc-ĕ-**
nosco, *get to know*	**nōvi**, *I know*	**nōtum**	**noscĕre**	**gno-**

nōtus only as adj. *known*; fut. part. is not used.

agnosco, *recognise*, **cognosco**, *learn*, have supines **agnĭtum, cognĭtum**; **ignosco**, *forgive*, **ignōtum.**

nūbo, *put on a veil* (as a bride), *be married*	**nupsi**	**nuptum**	**nūbĕre**	**nūb-**

Part. **nupta**, *married*

-nuo, *nod*, only in compounds:		but **nūtus** is used as subst.		**nū-**

annuo, annui, annuĕre. **abnuo** has fut. part. **abnuĭturus.**

oblīviscor (orig. *cover with black*), *forget*		**oblītum**	**oblīvisci**	**ob-līv-i-**
occŭlo, *conceal*	**occŭlui**	**occultum**	**occŭlĕre**	**ob-cŭl-**
	ōdi, perf., *I hate*	**(ōsūrus)**		**ŏd-**

exōsus, perōsus are used with an active meaning as participles, and with **sum**, etc., as perfect.

-ŏleo, *grow*, intrans., is only used in compounds, and is a different word from **ŏleo**, *smell.*

ăbŏleo, *destroy*, **ăbŏlēvi, ăbŏlĭtum, ăbŏlēre.**

ăbŏlesco, *decay*, **ăbŏlēvi**, no supine, **ăbolescĕre.** So also **ĭnŏlesco.**

ădŏlesco, *grow up*, **ădŏlēvi, ădolescĕre, adultus**, adj. *grown up.*

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
ădŏleo (*increase ?*), *offer* (*in sacrifice*), *burn*	**adolēvi** / **ădŏlui**	**ădultum** / **ădŏlĕre**		

obsŏlesco, *wear out*, intr. **obsŏlēvi, obsolescĕre, obsŏlētus**, adj. *worn out*. So also **exŏlesco**.

ŏleo, *smell* (intr.)	**ŏlui**		**ŏlēre**	**ŏl-ĕ-**
ŏportet, *it behoves*	**ŏportuit**		**ŏportēre**	**ŏport-ĕ-**

Only used in 3rd pers. sing.

oppĕrior. See **-pĕrio**				
ordior, *begin* (trans.)		**orsum**	**ordīri**	**ord-ī-**
ŏrior, *rise*		**ortum**	**ŏrīri**	**ŏr-ĭ-**

Fut. part. **ŏrĭtūrus** ; gerundive **ŏriundus** used as adj. *sprung from*. Pres. ind. **ŏrĕris, ŏrĭtur, ŏrĭmur**, imperf. subj. **orīrer, orĕrer**. The compound **adorior** has in pres. ind. **adŏrīris, adŏrītur**.

păciscor, *bargain*	**pĕpĭgi**	**pactum**	**păcisci**	**păc-**

compăciscor or **compĕciscor** has **compactum** or **compectum**.

paenĭtet, *it repents*	**paenĭtuit**		**paenĭtēre**	**paenĭt-ĕ-**

Rarely personal. **paenitendum** is also found. **paenitens** as adj. *penitent*.

pando, *spread out, open*	**pandi**	**passum**	**pandĕre**	**pand-** / **păd-**

dispando has **dispansum, dispessum**. **Expando, expansum**.

pango, *fasten*	**pĕgi**	**pactum** / **panctum**	**pangĕre**	**păg-** / **pang-**

compingo, compĕgi, compactum, compingĕre. So **impingo**. **oppango, oppĕgi, oppactum, oppangĕre**. **Depango, repango**, also retain **a**.

parco, *be sparing*	**pĕperci**	(**parsurus**)	**parcĕre**	**parc-**

Sometimes **parsi** in early writers.
comperco, compersi, compercĕre.

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
pāreo, *appear, be obedient.*	**pārui**	(**pārĭturus**)	**pārēre**	**pār-ĕ-**
părio, *get, bring forth*	**pĕpĕri**	**partum**	**părĕre**	**păr-ĭ-**

Fut. part. **părĭturus.**

părens, *a parent*, is an old participle of this verb.

compĕrio } *ascertain*, **compĕri, compertum, com-**
compĕrior (rare) } **pĕrīre.**

rĕpĕrio, *find*, **reppĕri, rĕpertum, rĕpĕrīre.**

pasco, *pasture, feed*	**pāvi**	**pastum**	**pascĕre**	**păs-**

pascor is used of the animals *feeding.*

dēpasco follows **pasco.**

compesco (lit. *pasture together* ?), *confine*, **compescui, compescĕre** (no supine).

pătior, *suffer*		**passum**	**păti**	**păt-ĭ-**

perpĕtior, perpessus sum, perpĕti.

păveo, *quake with fear*	**pāvi**		**păvēre**	**păv-e-**
pecto, *comb*	**pexi** (once)	**pexum**	**pectĕre**	**pect-**
pello, *push, drive back*	**pĕpŭli**	**pulsum**	**pellĕre**	**pell-**

appello (esp. of a ship, *put in*), **appŭli, appulsum, appellĕre.** So the other compounds. **Rĕpello** always has **reppŭli** or **rēpŭli.**

pendeo, *hang*, intr.	**pĕpendi**	**pensum**	**pendēre**	**pend-e-**
pendo, *weigh, pay, value*	**pĕpendi**	**pensum**	**pendĕre**	**pend-**

Originally *hang*, trans. So **suspendo**, *hang up.*

-pĕrio, only in compounds, except **perītus**, *skilled*				**pĕr-ī-**

ăpĕrio (**ab perio** ?), *uncover, open*, **ăpĕrŭi, ăpertum, ăpĕrīre.**
expĕrior, *try*, **expertum, expĕrīri.**
ŏpĕrio (**ob perio** ?), *cover*, **ŏpĕrŭi, ŏpertum, ŏpĕrīre.**
opperior, *wait for*, **oppertum** and **opperītum, oppĕrīri.**

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
pĕto, *seek, aim at*	**pĕtivi** / **pĕtii**	**pĕtītum**	**pĕtĕre**	**pĕt-** / **pĕt-ī-**
pĭget, *it vexes*	**pĭguit** / **pĭgĭtum est**		**pĭgēre**	**pĭg-ĕ-**

Only used in 3rd pers. sing. The gerund and gerundive are also found.

pingo, *paint*	**pinxi**	**pictum**	**pingĕre**	**pĭg-** / **ping-**
pinso / **pīso** } *pound*	**pinsui** / **pinsi**	**pinsitum** / **pistum**	**pinsĕre** / **pīsĕre**	**pins-** / **pīs-**
plango, *beat* (esp. the breast in grief)	**planxi**	**planctum**	**plangĕre**	**plang-**
plaudo, *clap* (the hands, etc.)	**plausi**	**plausum**	**plaudĕre**	**plaud-**

explōdo (*hiss off*, i.e. *drive away by hissing*), **explōsi, explōsum, explōdere.** So the other compounds.

plecto, *strike, punish* (rare except in passive)			**plectĕre**	**plect-**
-plecto, *twine*		**plexum**	**-plectĕre**	**plect-**

Only in part. perf. Compounds are always of deponent form. **amplector,** *twine oneself round, embrace,* **amplexum, amplecti.** So **complector,** *embrace.*

-pleo, *fill,* only in compounds				**plē-**

Compounds as **compleo, complēvi, complētum, complēre.**

plĭco, *fold*		**plĭcātum**	**plĭcāre**	**plĭc-ā-**
applĭco, *apply, put in (to shore)*	**applĭcāvi, applĭcātum** / **applĭcui, applĭcĭtum**		**applĭcāre**	

So the other compounds: the prae-Augustan writers used almost always **-āvi, -ātum.** The simple verb is rarely used.

pluo, *rain*	**pluit** / **plūvit**	-	**pluĕre**	**plŭv-**
pōno, *place*	**pŏsui**	**pŏsĭtum**	**pōnĕre**	**pŏ-sĭ-**

posīvi often in Plautus. **postum** (simple and compound) often in poetry.

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
posco, *demand*	**pŏposci**		**poscĕre**	**posc-**

Compounds retain reduplication, as **dēpŏposci, expŏposci.**

possĭdeo. See **sĕdeo**

possum, *be able*	**pŏtui** (see § 72)		**posse**	**pŏtes-**
pŏtior, *be master*		**pŏtītum**	**pŏtīri**	**pŏt-ī**

In pres. ind. almost always **pŏtĭtur, potĭmur**; imp. subj. **potĕrer** or **potīrer**, and so throughout the tense.

pōto, *drink*	**pōtāvi**	**pōtum**	**pōtāre**	**pōt-ā-**

Fut. part. **pōtāturus** and **pōturus**; part. perf. **pōtus,** *having drunk.*

prandeo, *breakfast*	**prandi**	**pransum**	**prandēre**	**prand-e-**

pransus, *having breakfasted.*

prĕhendo, *lay hold of*	**prĕhendi**	**prĕhensum**	**prĕhendĕre**	**prehend-**

Often contracted into **prendo**, etc.

prĕmo, *press*	**pressi**	**pressum**	**prĕmĕre**	**prĕm-**

comprĭmo, *compress*, **compressi, compressum, comprĭmĕre.** So the other compounds.

prŏfĭciscor. See **facio**

pŭdet, *it shames*	**pŭduit** / **pŭdĭtum est**	**(pŭdĭturum)**	**pŭdēre**	**pŭd-ĕ-**

Only in 3rd pers. sing., but gerund and gerundive are also found. **Pudens** as adj. *modest.*

pungo, *prick*	**pŭpŭgi**	**punctum**	**pungere**	**pŭg-** / **pung-**

Compounds have for perfect **-punxi.**

quaero, *seek, inquire*	**quaesīvi**	**quaesītum**	**quaerĕre**	**quaes-** / **quaes-ī-**

conquīro, conquīsivi, conquīsītum, conquīrĕre. So the other compounds.

quaeso, quaesŭmus, *prythee*, are old colloquial forms of 1st pers.

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
quătio, *shake*, trans.		**quassum**	**quătĕre**	**quăt-ĭ-**

concŭtio, concussi, concussum, concŭtĕre. So the other compounds.

queo, *be able* (§ 74)	**quīvi**	**quītum**	**quīre**	**quī-**
quĕror, *complain*		**questum**	**quĕri**	**quĕr-**
quiesco, *rest*	**quiēvi**	**quiētum**	**quiescĕre**	**qui-ē-**
rādo, *scrape*	**rāsi**	**rāsum**	**rādĕre**	**rād-**
răpio, *snatch, hurry away*, trans.	**răpui**	**raptum**	**răpĕre**	**răp-ĭ-**

arrĭpio, *seize*, **arrīpui, arreptum, arrĭpĕre.** So the other compounds.

rĕfert. See **fĕro**				
rĕgo, *keep straight, rule*	**rexi**	**rectum**	**rĕgĕre**	**rĕg-**

Compounds as **arrĭgo,** *raise*, **arrexi, arrectum, arrigĕre.**

So **pergo,** *continue*, **perrexi, perrectum, pergĕre,** whence **expergiscor** (*begin to stretch myself out*), *awake myself*, **experrectum.**

surgo (**sub-rego**), *rise*, **surrexi, surrectum, surgĕre.**

reor, *think*		**rătum**	**rēri**	**ră-**

reor has no present part.

rēpo, *creep*	**repsi**	**reptum**	**rēpĕre**	**rēp-**
rīdeo, *smile, laugh*	**rīsi**	**rīsum**	**rīdēre**	**rīd-e-**
rōdo, *gnaw*	**rōsi**	**rōsum**	**rōdĕre**	**rōd-**
rumpo, *break*	**rūpi**	**ruptum**	**rumpĕre**	**rŭp-**
ruo, *tumble, dash*	**rui**	**-rŭtum**	**ruĕre**	**rŭ-**

Generally intrans. Fut. part. (post-Augustan) **ruĭturus.**

saepio, *hedge in*	**saepsi**	**saeptum**	**saepīre**	**saep-i-**
salio / **sallo** *salt*		**salītum** / **salsum**	**sallĕre**	**sal-i-** / **sall-**
sălio, *leap*	**sălŭi**	(**saltus** subst.)	**sălīre**	**săl-i-**

desĭlio, *leap down*, **desilui, desĭlīre.** So the other compounds.

salve, *hail!* also **salvēte** inf. **salvēre** and fut. **salvēbis**

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
sancio, *hallow, ordain*	**sanxi**	**sanctum**	**sancīre**	**sanc-i-**
sancītum (rarely)				
săpio, *have a savour of, be wise*	**săpīvi**		**săpĕre**	**săp-ī-**

desīpio, *be foolish*, no perf. or sup., **desīpĕre.**
rĕsīpisco, *recover senses*, **rĕsīpŭi** and **rĕsīpīvi**, **rĕsīpiscĕre.**

sarcio, *patch*	**sarsi**	**sartum**	**sarcīre**	**sarc-i-**
sārio, *hoe*	**sarui** (once)	**sarītum**	**sarīre**	**sar-ī-**

Also written **sarrio.** Perf. also **sarrīvi.**

scalpo, *scrape*	**scalpsi**	**scalptum**	**scalpĕre**	**scalp-**
scando, *climb*	**scandi**	**scansum**	**scandĕre**	**scand-**

ascendo, ascendi, ascensum, ascendĕre. So the other compounds.

scindo, *tear, cut*	**scĭdi**	**scissum**	**scindĕre**	**scĭd-**
scisco, *enact*	**scīvi**	**scītum**	**sciscĕre**	**scī-**
scrībo, *write*	**scripsi**	**scriptum**	**scrībĕre**	**scrīb-**
sculpo, *carve* (in stone, etc.)	**sculpsi**	**sculptum**	**sculpĕre**	**sculp-**
sĕco, *cut*	**sĕcui**	**sectum**	**sĕcāre**	**sĕc-ā-**
sĕdeo, *sit*	**sēdi**	**sessum**	**sĕdēre**	**sĕd-ē-**

possĭdeo, *occupy*, **possēdi, possessum, possĭdēre.** So the other compounds, except **sŭpersedeo**, *refrain*, **circumsĕdeo**, *sit around*, which do not change the **e.**

sentio, *feel, think*	**sensi**	**sensum**	**sentīre**	**sent-ī-**

assentior, assensus sum, is used as deponent (besides **assentio**).

sĕpĕlio, *bury*	**sĕpĕlīvi**	**sĕpultum**	**sĕpĕlīre**	**sĕpĕl-ī-**
sĕquor, *follow*		**sĕcutum**	**sĕqui**	**sĕqu-**
sĕro, *sow, plant*	**sēvi**	**sătum**	**sĕrĕre**	**sā-**
sĕro, *put in rows*		(**serta**, *garlands*)	**sĕrĕre**	**sĕr-**

Compounds as **consĕro**, *join*, **consĕrŭi, consertum, consĕrĕre.**

serpo, *crawl*	**serpsi**	**serptum**	**serpĕre**	**serp-**
sīdo, *settle*, intr.	**sīdi**		**sīdĕre**	**sīd-**

sēdi and **sessum** from **sĕdeo** are the usual perfect and supine, and so in the compounds.

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
sĭno, *put, leave off*	**sīvi**	**sĭtum**	**sĭnĕre**	**sĭ-**

In subj. perf. **sīrim, sīris, sīrit, sīrint.**

dēsĭno, dēsii (2, **desisti**, 3, **desiit**, pluperf. **desiĕram**, perf. subj. **dēsiĕrim**), **dēsĭtum, dēsĭnĕre.** (Cicero and Caesar generally use **destiti** from **desisto** for perf.)

sisto, *set, stay*, trans. **stĭti** (rare) **stătum** **sistĕre** **stă-**

desisto, *leave off*, **destĭti, destĭtum, desistere.** So the compounds, all being intransitive. The reduplication is retained.

sŏleo, *be wont* **sŏlĭtum** **sŏlēre** **sŏl-ĕ-**

Perf. **sŏlĭtus sum**, *I was accustomed.*

solvo, *loose, pay* **solvi** **sŏlūtum** **solvĕre** **solv-**

Perf. often **sŏlŭi** in poets, and so in compounds.

sŏno, *sound* **sŏnui** **sŏnĭtum** **sŏnāre** **sŏn-ă-**

Fut. part. **sŏnātūrus** (once in Hor.) In prae-Augustan poets sometimes **soněre, sonĭt, sonunt.**

sorbeo, *sup up, suck in* **sorbui** (**sorbĭtio**, subst.) **sorbēre** **sorb-ĕ-**

absorbeo, absorbui, absorbēre. So other compounds. (Rarely **absorpsi, exsorpsi.**)

spargo, *scatter, besprinkle* **sparsi** **sparsum** **spargĕre** **sparg-**

Compounds as **conspergo, conspersi, conspersum, conspergĕre.**

spĕcio (or **spicio** ?) *look*, only in Plautus **spĕc-i-**

aspĭcio, aspexi, aspectum, aspĭcere. So the other compounds.

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
sperno, *reject, despise*	**sprēvi**	**sprētum**	**sperněre**	**spĕr-** / **sprē-**
spondeo, *pledge oneself*	**spŏpondi**	**sponsum**	**spondēre**	**spond-e-**
stătuo, *set up, settle (with oneself)*	**stătui**	**stătūtum**	**stătuĕre**	**statū-**
sterno, *throw on the ground, cover*	**strāvi**	**strātum**	**sterněre**	**ster-** / **strā-**
sterto, *snore*	**stertui**		**stertĕre**	**stert-**
stinguo (rare), *stamp, extinguish*			**stinguĕre**	**stingu-**

exstinguo, exstinxi, exstinctum, exstinguĕre. So the other compounds.

sto, *stand*	**stĕti**	**stătum**	**stāre**	**stă-**

praesto, *be superior, warrant, render*, **praestĭti, praestătum** (also **praestĭtum**), **praestāre.** The other compounds have fut. part. **-staturus** (**constāturus**, Luc. Mart.), but no supine : those with disyllabic prepositions retain **e** in the perf. (*e.g.* **circumstĕti**).

strĕpo, *make a din*	**strĕpui**	**strĕpĭtum**	**strĕpĕre**	**strĕp-**
strīdeo, *hiss, screech*	**strīdi**		**strīdēre**	**strīd-e-**

A consonantal form (*e.g.* **stridunt, striděre**) is found in Augustan poets.

stringo, *strip, graze, draw tight*	**strinxi**	**strictum**	**stringĕre**	**strĭg-** / **string-**
struo, *heap up, build*	**struxi**	**structum**	**struere**	**strugu-**
suādeo, *recommend*	**suāsi**	**suāsum**	**suādēre**	**suād-e-**
suesco, *accustom oneself*	**suēvi**	**suētum**	**suescĕre**	**suē-**
sūgo, *suck*	**suxi**	**suctum**	**sūgĕre**	**sūg-**
tăceo, *be silent*	**tăcui**	**tăcĭtum**	**tăcēre**	**tăc-e-**
taedet, *it wearieth*	**taesum est**			**taed-e-**

For perf. the compound **pertaesum est** is more common.

tango, *touch*	**tĕtĭgi**	**tactum**	**tangere**	**tăg-**

attingo, attĭgi, attactum, attingĕre. So the other compounds.

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
tĕgo, *cover*	**texi**	**tectum**	**tĕgĕre**	**tĕg-**
temno, *despise*	**-tempsi** (only in the compound **contemno**)	**-temptum**	**temnĕre**	**tem-**
tendo, *stretch, tend*	**tĕtendi**	**tentum**	**tendĕre**	**tend-**

Compounds have **-tensum** occasionally.

tĕneo, *hold*	**tĕnui**	**tentum** (rare)	**tenēre**	**tĕn-ĕ-**

dētĭneo, dētĭnui, dētentum, dētĭnēre. So the other compounds.

tergeo, *wipe*	**tersi**	**tersum**	**tergēre**	**terg-e-**

A consonantal stem (*e.g.* **tergit, terguntur**) is also found sometimes.

tĕro, *rub*	**trīvi**	**trītum**	**tĕrĕre**	**tĕr-** / **trī-**
terreo, *frighten*	**terrui**	**terrĭtum**	**terrēre**	**terr-ĕ-**
texo, *weave*	**texŭi**	**textum**	**texĕre**	**tex-**
tingo / **tinguo** *dip, dye*	**tinxi**	**tinctum**	**tingĕre** / **tinguĕre**	**tingu-**
tollo, *lift up, remove*	(**sustŭli**)	(**sublatum**)	**tollĕre**	**toll-**

tŭli (in prae-August. poets **tĕtŭli**) and **latum** (for **tlatum**) are the proper perf. and supine : but as these are taken by **fĕro, tollo** takes the perf. and supine of its compound **sustollo.**

The compounds have no perf. or supine.

tondeo, *shear*	**tŏtondi**	**tonsum**	**tondēre**	**tond-e-**
tŏno, *thunder*	**tŏnui**	**tŏnĭtum**	**tŏnāre**	**tŏn-ă-**
torqueo, *twist, whirl*	**torsi**	**tortum**	**torquēre**	**torqu-e-**
torreo, *roast*	**torrui**	**tostum**	**torrēre**	**tors-e-**
trăho, *drag*	**traxi**	**tractum**	**trăhĕre**	**trăh-**
trĕmo, *tremble*	**trĕmui**		**trĕmĕre**	**trĕm-**
trūdo, *thrust*	**trūsi**	**trūsum**	**trūdĕre**	**trūd-**
tŭeor, *look at, protect*		**tūtum** / **tuĭtum**	**tuēri**	**tu-ĕ-**

tūtus, adj. *safe.*

tūtātus sum (from **tutor**) is generally used as perfect; **tūtus** or **tuitus sum** are rare. There is also a present with stem in **-u** (*e.g.* **tuĭmur**, **contuor**, etc.)

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
tundo, *thump*	**tŭtŭdi**	**tūsum**, **tunsum**	**tundĕre**	**tŭd-**

contundo, contŭdi, contūsum, contundĕre. So **pertundo.**

turgeo, *swell*	**tursi** (very rare)		**turgēre**	**turg-e-**
vādo, *go*			**vādĕre**	**vād-**

invādo, invāsi, invāsum, invādĕre. So other compounds.

vălĕo, *be strong*	**vălui**	**(vălĭtūrus)**	**vălēre**	**văl-ĕ-**
vĕho, *carry*	**vexi**	**vectum**	**vĕhĕre**	**vĕh-**

Pres. part. and gerund also used intransitively, *riding.*

vello, *pull, pluck*	**velli**	**vulsum**	**vellĕre**	**vell-**

vulsi, both in simple and compounds, is sometimes found.

vĕndo, *sell.* See **do**				
vēneo, *be sold.* See **eo**				
vĕnio, *come*	**vēni**	**ventum**	**vĕnīre**	**vĕn-ī-**
vĕreor, *be awed at*		**vĕrĭtum**	**vĕrēri**	**vĕr-e-**
vergo, *incline*			**vergĕre**	**verg-**
verro, *brush*	**verri** (rare)	**versum**	**verrĕre**	**verr-**
verto, *turn*	**verti**	**versum**	**vertĕre**	**vert-**

So the compounds generally, but

dīvertor, *put up* (at an inn), **diverti** (perf.), **diversum, diverti** (inf.)

rĕvertor, *return*, perf. **reverti, reversum, reverti** (inf.), **reversus**, *having returned.*

praevertor, *attend to first*, is entirely deponent.

vescor, *feed oneself*			**vesci**	**vesc-**
vĕto, *forbid*	**vĕtŭi**	**vĕtĭtum**	**vĕtāre**	**vĕt-ă-**

Persius has a perfect **vĕtāvi.**

Present.	*Perfect.*	*Supine.*	*Pres. Infinitive.*	*Stem.*
vĭdeo, *see*	**vīdi**	**vīsum**	**vĭdēre**	**vĭd-e-**

vĭdeor, vīsum, vĭdēri, very common in sense of *seem.*

vieo, *plait* (twigs, etc.)		**viētum**	**viēre**	**vi-e-**

Part. **viētus** *shrivelled.*

vincio, *bind*	**vinxi**	**vinctum**	**vincīre**	**vinc-ī-**
vinco, *conquer*	**vīci**	**victum**	**vincĕre**	**vĭc-**
vīso, *visit*	**vīsi**		**vīsĕre**	**vīs-**
vīvo, *live*	**vixi**	**victum**	**vīvĕre**	**vigv-**
ulciscor, *avenge oneself on, avenge*		**ultum**	**ulcisci**	**ulc-**
ungo / **unguo** } *grease*	**unxi**	**unctum**	{ **ungĕre** / **unguĕre**	**ungu-**
vŏlo, *will*	**vŏlui**		**velle**	**vŏl-**

So its compounds **nōlo, mālo** ; see § 73.

volvo, *roll*	**volvi**	**vŏlūtum**	**volvĕre**	**volv-**

involvo and **evolvo** sometimes have perf. **-vŏlŭi.**

vŏmo, *vomit*	**vŏmui**	**vŏmĭtum**	**vŏmĕre**	**vŏm-**
vŏveo, *vow*	**vōvi**	**vōtum**	**vŏvēre**	**vŏv-e-**
urgeo, *push, press*	**ursi**		**urgēre**	**urg-e-**
ūro, *burn*	**ussi**	**ustum**	**ūrĕre**	**ūs-**

amb-ūro, ambussi, ambustum, ambūrĕre, whence perhaps by a wrong division **comburo,** and **bustum.**

Other compounds (**exūro,** etc.) follow the usual form.

ūtor, *avail oneself, make use*	**ūsum**	**ūti**	**ūt-**

81. The following verbs (with many others) are used as deponents ; but some of them are also used, especially in the past participle, as passive :—

adsentīri, *assent* ; also passive
ăpisci, *get*
arbĭtrari, *judge*
aucŭpari, *catch at*
augŭrari, *take omens*
blandīri, *play the coax*

cŏmĭtari, *accompany*; also passive
commĭnisci, *devise*
compĕriri, *find out*; usually passive
contemplari, *contemplate*
crīmĭnari, *accuse*
cunctari, *delay*
dignari, *think worthy*; dignatus also passive
dŏmĭnari, *play the lord*
exĕcrari, *curse*; execratus also passive
exordiri, *commence speaking*
expĕriri, *try*; expertus also passive
fāri, *speak*; effatus also passive
fĕnĕrari, *lend money*
frustrari, *disappoint*; also passive
glōriari, *boast*
grăvari, *take ill*
hortari, *exhort*
ĭmĭtari, *imitate*; imitatus also passive
interprĕtari, *interpret*; interpretatus, also passive
largiri, *make gifts*
lucrari, *make gain*
luctari, *struggle*
lūdĭfĭcari, *make sport of*
mĕdĭcari, *apply remedies*; usually medīcare
mĕdĭtari, *meditate*; meditatus also passive
mentīri, *tell a lie*; mentītus also passive
mĕrĕri, *deserve, earn*; merere more usually *earn*
mŏdĕrari, *rule*; mŏderatus also passive
mŏdŭlari, *modulate*; mŏdulatus also passive
oblīvisci, *forget*
ŏpīnari, *be of opinion*
păcisci, *bargain*; pactus also passive
partiri, *share*; also partire
pŏpŭlari, *lay waste*; also populare
pūniri, *punish*; usually punire
sectari, *follow*
sortiri, *cast lots*
testĭfĭcari, testari, *declare, call to witness*; also passive in participle
tūtari, *to defend*
vĕnĕrari, *worship*
ulcisci, *avenge*

Some past participles are used with an active sense as if deponents, though the usual form of the verb is active.

ădultus, *grown up*
cēnatus, *having dined*
jūratus, *having sworn*; conjūratus, *having conspired*
nupta, *married*
occāsus, of the sun *having sunk*
ōsus, exōsus, pĕrōsus, *having hated*
plăcitus, *having pleased*
pōtus, *having drunk*
pransus, *having breakfasted*
quiētus, *at rest*
suētus, *accustomed*
tăcĭtus, *silent*

SYNTAX

82. When we speak we either name a person or thing, or we declare something of a person or thing.

1. Names of persons or things are in Grammar called Nouns.

There are many kinds of objects, and therefore many kinds of nouns, as **rex**, *king*; **Roma**, *Rome*; **flos**, *flower*; **terra**, *land*; **exercitus**, *army*; **mens**, *mind*; **justitia**, *justice*.

One noun is often not enough to mark out the particular object which we have in mind. Another noun is then added, as **rex Romulus**, *King Romulus*; **urbs Roma**, *the city Rome*.

Such an additional noun (or name) is called an *attribute* to the first noun, which in this use is called a Substantive.

Some nouns are generally used as such additional names, and are therefore called Adjectives. They describe an object by some particular quality or appearance which it has, as **albus flos**, *white flower*; **magnus exercitus**, *great army*.

Adjectives in Latin having inflexions for gender as well as number can be used by themselves, like other nouns, as substantives. Thus **albus** is *white he*; **alba**, *white she*; **album**, *white thing*; **albi**, *white males*; **albae**, *white females*; **alba**, *white things*. Other nouns, *i.e.* substantives, are treated as having usually only one gender.

83. 2. Naming an object is generally not enough. We wish to say something about it. Every complete saying (called in Grammar a *sentence*) contains at least two ideas:

(*a*) The person or thing of which we speak, called the *Subject*.

(*b*) Our declaration respecting it, called the *Predicate*.

A complete thought is expressed most simply either (*a*) by a verb, or (*b*) by two nouns.

(*a*) A verb contains in its personal suffixes the subject, in its stem the predicate, as **curr-o**, *I run*; **curr-it**, *he* (*she*, *it*) *runs*; **ama-mus**, *we love*; **ama-tis**, *ye love*; **splende-nt**, *they shine*.

The first and second person require no further definition, but the third person is very vague. The name of the person or thing intended is usually added in the nominative case, as **equus currit**, (*the*) *horse runs* (literally *horse-he run-he*); **flores splendent**, *flowers shine*.

(*b*) When the thought is expressed by two nouns, one is subject, the other—usually an adjective—is predicate. But to make it clear that the adjective (or other noun) is not an attribute, but is a predicate, some part of the verb **sum** is generally used. Thus **equus albus** may mean *white horse*, or *horse is white*; **equus est albus** shows that **albus** is predicate, not attribute of **equus**. So **Julius est consul**, *Julius is consul*; **exercitus erat magnus**, *the army was large*; **Roma fuit urbs**, *Rome was a city*, or *the city was Rome*.

If the subject of a verb is expressed, the verb has (usually) the same number and person as the subject, *e.g.* **ego amo**, *I love*; **flores rubent**, *flowers are red*; **vos fugitis**, *you are flying*.

PRINCIPAL USE OF CASES

84. The *nominative* denotes the subject of the sentence, as **Julius regnat**, *Julius reigns.*

The accusative, dative, and ablative are principally used with verbs.

The *accusative* denotes the direct object of a verb's action, *e.g.*—

Julius regit urbem, *Julius rules the city.*
Carpo florem, *I pluck a flower.*
Arant terram, *They plough the land.*

The *dative* denotes the indirect object, *i.e.* the person or thing indirectly affected by the verb's action. A transitive verb has often such an indirect object besides the direct object; an intransitive verb has such an indirect object only, as

Carpo florem tibi, *I pluck the flower for thee.*
Arant terram hostibus, *They plough the land for the enemies.*
Flos splendet tibi, *The flower shines for thee.*
Pater sum tibi, *I am father to you.*

The *ablative* denotes the instrument or cause or other attendant circumstances of the verb's action, as

Carpo florem manu, *I pluck the flower with my hand.*
Perit timore, *He perishes from fright.*

The *genitive* is used with nouns rather than with verbs, and denotes the possessor or object or class of a person or thing, as

Marci servus, *Marcus's slave.*
Floris splendor, *The flower's brightness.*
Timor periculi, *Fear of risk.*
Fortissimus militum, *Bravest (he) of the soldiers.*

All these cases have other uses as well as those named. (See below.)

The case of a declinable attribute or predicate is the same as that of the substantive or subject.

The gender and number of an adjective is usually the same as that of the substantive of which it is attribute or predicate.

NOMINATIVE

85. The NOMINATIVE is used to express—

1. Person or thing spoken of, *i.e.* the subject of the sentence—

Dixit Claudius, *Claudius spoke.*
Crescit amor, *Love grows.*

2. Person or thing spoken to—

Musa veni, *Come, O muse.*
Audite Romani, *Listen, ye Romans.*

In o stems the shorter form called the VOCATIVE is used—

Marce cave, *Marcus, beware.*
Quid ais, Claudi? *What sayest thou, Claudius?*

ACCUSATIVE

86. The ACCUSATIVE is used to express–

1. Direct object of a transitive verb—

Fer opem, *Bring help.*
Urit flamma domos, *Flame burns the houses.*
Aquilas fugiunt columbae, *Doves flee eagles.*

2. Place towards which—

Mitto vos domum, *I send you home.*
Romam veniunt, *They come to Rome.*

3. Space over which—

Pedem unum processit, *He stepped forward (a distance of) one foot.*
Nix quattuor pedes alta, *Snow four feet deep.*

4. Time during which—

Diem totum stertebat, *He was snoring a whole day.*
Vixerunt viginti annos, *They lived twenty years.*

5. Extent of action—

Nos aliquid Rutulos juvimus, *We have helped the Rutulians somewhat.*
Tremit artus, *He trembles all over his limbs.*

Often with a substantive of like meaning to the verb—

Cur non eosdem cursus cucurrerunt? *Why have they not run the same courses?*
Itque reditque viam, *He goes and returns the road.*

DATIVE

87. 1. Person to or for whom (indirect object)—

Hoc tibi facio, *I do this for you.*
Dat librum illi, *He gives him the book.*
Nocet aqua saxis, *Water is hurtful to the rocks.*
Omnibus mors divitias aufert, *Death takes away riches (for,* i.e.*) from all.*

2. This dative is frequently used with the verb **esse** to denote the possessor or the agent—

Possessor—**Est mihi pater,** *There is a father for me,* i.e. *I have a father.*
Longae regibus sunt manus, *Kings have long hands.*
Agent—**Haec mihi sunt dicta,** *These things are for me things spoken,* i.e. *I have said this.*
Hoc Caesari fuit agendum, *This was for Caesar a thing to do,* i.e. *Caesar had to do this.*

3. Purpose for which (adjectival or predicative dative). An indirect object is often used in same sentence—

Hoc mihi curae est, *This is a matter of anxiety to me.*
Paupertatem probro habent, *They treat poverty as disgraceful.*
Equitatum auxilio Caesări mittunt, *They send the cavalry as help to Caesar.*
Rem publicam quaestui habet, *He makes a trade of politics.*

ABLATIVE

88. 1. Instrument or price—

Gladio regem ferit, *He strikes the king with a sword.*

Cornibus tauri, apri dentibus, morsu leones se tutantur, *Bulls defend themselves with horns, boars with tusks, lions by biting.*

Vendidit hic auro patriam, *This man sold his country for gold.*

2. Cause—

Maerore et lacrimis senescebat, *He grew old from grief and tears.*

Paene ille timore, ego risu corrui, *He all but collapsed from fear, I from laughter.*

3. Part concerned—

Aeger pedibus, *Ill in the feet.*

Mancipiis locuples, *Rich in slaves.*

4. Manner and circumstances ; usually with an attribute—

Nullis impedimentis ibat, *He was marching without baggage.*

Aequo animo hoc tuli, *I bore this with an even mind.*

The ablative of circumstances is very common in Latin with a participle, especially in the passive voice, as—

Regibus exactis consules creati sunt, *When the kings had been driven out, consuls were elected.*

5. Quality or description—

Qua facie fuit? (*Of what face was he?*) *what was he like in the face?*
Agesilaus statura fuit humili et corpore exiguo, *Agesilaus was of low stature and small body* (or *low in stature and small in body*).

6. With comparatives it expresses both (*a*) the standard of comparison and (*b*) the measure—

(*a*) **Quid durius est saxo? quid mollius unda?** *What is harder than stone? what softer than water?*

(*b*) **Tanto major caedes fuit,** *So much the greater was the slaughter.*

7. Place whence—

Romā fūgit, *He fled from Rome.*
Senex rure venit, *The old man comes from the country.*

8. Place where is expressed by the locative in **-o** and **-a** stems, and by the ablative in others—

Rhodi negotiatur, *He is trading at Rhodus.*
Est Capuae, *He is at Capua.*

But sometimes an ablative is used, as—
Romae Tibur amo, Tibure Romam, *At Rome I love Tibur, at Tibur I love Rome.*
Bellum terra marique comparat, *He is preparing war by land and sea.*

9. Time when or within which—

Aedes Kalendis vota est, *The temple was vowed on the Kalends.*
Tribus horis Romam pervēnit, *In three hours he reached Rome.*

GENITIVE

89. 1. Person or thing possessing or causing (possessive genitive)—

Crassi filius, *Crassus's son.*
Hectoris Andromache, *Hector's (wife) Andromache.*
Cornua lunae, *The Moon's horns.*

2. Divided whole (partitive genitive)—

Fortissimus Graecorum, *Bravest of Greeks.*
Parum prudentiae, *But little (of) prudence.*

3. Quality or description—

Fossa centum pedum, *A hundred-foot ditch* (*i.e.* in length).
Vir consili magni, *A man of great policy.*

4. Object of action, after nouns—

Vir tenax propositi, *A man firm of purpose.*
Timor hostium, *Fear of the enemies.*

5. Secondary object to certain verbs of accusing, remembering, pitying, filling, etc.—

Admonuit illum sceleris, *He reminded him of his wickedness.*
Accusat Marcum furti, *He accuses Marcus of theft.*
Taedet me vitae, *I am weary of life* (lit. *it irks me of life*).
Implent fossam sanguinis, *They fill the ditch with blood.*

INFINITIVE

90. The infinitive is an indeclinable verbal substantive, and is used in some respects as a verb, in other respects as a noun. It is found chiefly as—

1. Object to a verb, especially verbs of will, power, duty, custom, etc. (The subject of the infinitive is usually the same as the subject of the verb.)

   Debeo venire, *I ought to come.*
   Loqui didicerat, *He had learnt to talk.*
   Vincere scis, Hannibal; victoria uti nescis, *You understand winning, Hannibal; you do not understand using a victory.*

2. With a subject in the accusative, the two together being the object of a verb. (In English 'that' with a finite verb is often used.)

   Scio te loqui, *I know of your talking.*
   Dicit se abire, *He says he is going away.*

3. Subject to a verb, either by itself or with an accusative—

   Certum est mihi dicere, *I am determined to speak.*
   Te vĕnire pergratum est, *It is very pleasant that you are coming*, or *your coming is very pleasant to me.*

GERUNDS, GERUNDIVE, SUPINE

91. 1. The oblique cases of the gerund are used as if they were the genitive, dative, and ablative of the infinitive. The accusative is used only with prepositions—

   Avidus loquendi, *Greedy of talk.*
   Hi scribendo adfuerunt, *These were present at the writing.*

Caesar dando, Cato nihil largiendo gloriam adeptus est, *Caesar gained glory by giving, Cato by making no largesses.*

Haec ad judicandum sunt facillima, *These matters are very easy to judge.*

2. The gerundive is used often in place of the gerund, when the gerund would have a direct object. The object is then attracted into the case of the gerund, and the gerundive put in the gender and number of this object—

Consilium inibant urbis delendae et civium trucidandorum *for* **urbem delendi et cives trucidandi,** *They were forming a plan for destroying the city and butchering the citizens.*

Decemviros litibus judicandis creavit, *He appointed a commission of ten for judging suits.*

3. In the nominative the gerund is used as subject to **est**; the gerundive is used as predicate to what would otherwise have been object to the gerund—

Est mihi ambulandum, *I must walk* (lit. *Walking is for me*).

Haec sunt agenda for **Haec est agendum,** *These things must be done.*

Urbs defendenda est for **Defendendum est urbem,** *The city must be defended.*

4. The accusative of verbal substantives in **-us** (*i.e.* the supine in **-um**) is used after a verb of motion, and often has itself an object—

Haec risum veni, *Come and* (lit. *to*) *have a laugh at these things.*

Questum injurias eo, *I am going to complain of the wrongs.*

PARTICIPLES

92. The Participles are verbal adjectives, and take direct and indirect objects. The present and future participles are active; the past participle is passive unless the verb be a deponent, in which case it is usually active, sometimes either active or passive—

Venio agros visurus, *I am coming to see the lands.*
Vidit consulem exercitui imperantem, *He saw the consul commanding the army.*
Consule interfecto, haec locutus est, *On the consul being killed, he spoke thus.*

INDECLINABLE WORDS

93. Adverbs are used with verbs and adjectives—

Bene dicit, *He says well.*
Valde justus, *Very just* (*man*).
Res acute dictae, *Sharp sayings* (lit. *things sharply said*).

Some adverbs are also used as prepositions.

94. Prepositions are used with verbs in composition, and with nouns in the accusative and ablative cases.

With verbs, as—

venio, *I come.*	**subvenio**, *I come up.*
devenio, *I come down.*	**pervenio**, *I come through.*
advenio, *I come to.*	**evenio**, *I come out*, etc.

The principal prepositions

With accusative case only are—

ad, *to.*	**clam**, *unknown to.*
adversus, *towards.*	**erga**, *towards.*
ante, *before.*	**ob**, *on account of.*
apud, *at.*	**pĕnes**, *in power of.*
circum, *round.*	**per**, *through.*

post, *behind.*
prope, *near.*
secundum, *following.*
inter, *between.*
praeter, *beside.*
propter, *near.*
trans, *across.*
citra, *on this side of.*
ultra, *beyond.*
extra, *outside.*
intra, *within.*
contra, *against.*
supra, *above.*
infra, *below.*
juxta, *near.*

With ablative case only—

ab or **a**, *from.*
cum, *with.*
de, *down from.*
ex or **e**, *out of.*
prae, *in front of.*
pro, *for.*
sine, *without.*

With accusative and ablative—

in, *in*; **sub**, **subter**, *under*; **super**, *above*:

The accusative is used when motion towards is implied, the ablative when rest at is implied—

In jus ducere, *To lead into court.*
In jure res est, *The matter is in court.*
Sub montem ibat, *He was coming to the foot of the mountain.*
Sub monte consedit, *He sat down at the foot of the mountain.*

95. Conjunctions—**et**, **-que** (appended to a word), **atque** or **ac**, *and*; **sed**, **at**, *but*; **autem**, *however*; **tamen**, *yet*; **aut**, **vel**, **-ve** (appended to a word), *or*; **seu**, *whether, or.*

Negative particles—**non**, **haud**, *not*; **nec** or **neque**, *neither, nor*; **nē**, *not, lest*; **ni**, **nisi**, *unless.*

Interrogative—**-nĕ** (appended to another word) puts a simple question; **nonne** expects answer *yes*; **num** expects answer *no*; **utrum** . . . **an**, *whether* . . . *or.*

An affirmative answer is given by **etiam**, **ita**, **vero**, etc.; a negative by **non**, **minime.**

USE OF VERB INFLEXIONS. INFLEXIONS OF VOICE

96. VERBS with ACTIVE inflexions are of two classes, TRANSITIVE and INTRANSITIVE. Some verbs belong to both.

TRANSITIVE verbs express an action conceived in connexion with an object upon which it is exercised, *e.g.* **amo**, *I love*; **moneo**, *I warn*; **audio**, *I hear*; **ĕdo**, *I eat*; **pello**, *I push*; **rego**, *I guide*; **tolero**, *I bear*; **uro**, *I burn*; **laedo**, *I wound.*

But it is not necessary that the object should be actually expressed, *e.g.* **edo**, *I eat*, does not cease to be a transitive verb because no food is specified.

INTRANSITIVE (or NEUTER) verbs express a state of being, or an action not conceived in connexion with any object, as thereby affected, *e.g.* **curro**, *I run*; **horreo**, *I shiver*; **gaudeo**, *I rejoice*; **praesum**, *I am at the head*; **ardeo**, *I am on fire*; **noceo**, *I am hurtful.*

Such a state or action may affect other persons or things indirectly, and this indirect object may be expressed in an oblique case, usually the dative, just as a similarly indirect object may be expressed with a transitive verb, *e.g.* **mihi gaudeo, non tibi**, *I rejoice for myself, not for you*; **praesum exercitui**, *I am at the head of the army.*

97. Verbs with PASSIVE inflexions are of two classes, viz. verbs which have also an active voice, and verbs which have no (corresponding) active voice. The latter are called DEPONENTS. (See list on p. 107.)

In verbs which have also an active voice, passive inflexions are used principally to bring into prominence either the object of the action by making it the subject of the sentence, or the occurrence of the action, without

specifying the agent. Thus **vincit Gallos**, *he conquers the Gauls*; **Galli vincuntur**, *the Gauls are conquered*; **vincitur**, *a victory is gained.*

If the object of the action be a person or thing, *i.e.* if the verb be transitive, the passive may be used in both numbers and all three persons. Thus, **laedo**, *I wound*, may have for object **me, te, eum (eam, id), nos, vos, eos (eas, ea)**. Consequently in the passive we may have **(ego) laedor, (tu) laederis, (is, ea, id) laeditur, (nos) laedimur, (vos) laedimini, (ei, eae, ea) laeduntur**, *I am* (*being*) *wounded, thou art wounded*, etc.

If the verb be intransitive, and therefore express merely the existence or occurrence of an action, the passive is used in the third person singular only. Thus **noceo**, *I am hurtful, I do hurt*; **nocetur**, *hurtfulness exists, hurt is* (*being*) *done*; **eo**, *I go*; **itur**, *going takes place, is* (*being*) *done*; **suadebo**, *I will give advice*; **suadebitur**, *advice will be given.*

98. Besides the more usual case, in which the subject is acted on by others, passive inflexions are sometimes used in speaking: (1) of an action done by the subject to himself; and more frequently (2) of an action experienced without any specified external agency, *e.g.*—

(1) **cingor, accingor**, *I gird myself*; **dedor**, *give myself up*; **erigor**, *raise myself*; **exerceor**, *exercise myself.*

(2) corresponding in English to verbs used intransitively: **alor**, *I feed*; **corrumpor**, *spoil*; **delector**, *delight*; **findor**, *split*; **lavor**, *bathe*; **moveor**, *move*; **mutor**, *change.*

The simple import of the passive inflexions is the same in all these cases, viz. that the subject is also the object of the action.

DEPONENTS have passive inflexions, but the meaning and construction of verbs with active inflexions. Some

deponents are transitive, *e.g.* **fateor**, *I confess*; some intransitive, *e.g.* **epulor**, *I banquet.*

99. In the CONSTRUCTION of passive verbs several points require notice.

If a transitive verb be changed from the active to the passive voice, the following additional changes are required, if the sentence is to express the same fact as it expressed with the active form.

(*a*) The object of the active verb becomes subject to the passive verb.

(*b*) Any word containing a fuller description of the object (a secondary predicate) changes from the accusative to the nominative.

(*c*) The agent (subject of the active verb) is put in the ablative with the prep. **ab**.

e.g. **Lucius Marcum**	**laedit**	*Lucius*	*wounds Marcus.*
	Druso adjutorem dedit		*gave Marcus to Drusus as a helper.*
	consulem esse dicit		*says Marcus is consul.*
Marcus a Lucio	**laeditur**	*Marcus*	*is being wounded by Lucius.*
	Druso adjutor datus est		*was given by Lucius to Drusus as a helper.*
	consul esse dicitur		*is being said by Lucius to be consul.*

An intransitive verb is not used in the passive except impersonally, and no further change is required, except usually the omission of the agent. (If the agent is expressed, it will be usually in the ablative with **ab** as above.)

Persuasum est homini; factum est; ventum est; vincimur; duxit, *The man was persuaded; it was done; they came; we are beaten; he took* (*his wife*).

USE OF VERBAL INFLEXIONS OF PERSON AND NUMBER

100. The finite verb contains both subject and predicate in itself, the personal inflexions expressing the subject, and the stem expressing the predicate.

Hence, whenever in English an unemphatic pronoun is sufficient to denote the subject without risk of mistake, the finite verb in Latin requires no addition for this purpose. This is so with the verb

1. In the first or second person.

Thus **curro**, *I run*, **currimus**, refer to the person or persons speaking; **curris, curritis, curre, currite**, to the person or persons spoken to.

But the pronouns may be added for the sake of emphasis or contrast.

Quod ego fui ad Trasumennum, ad Cannas, id tu hodie es. (Liv.) *What* I *was at Trasumennus* (*and*) *at Cannae, that you are to-day.*

Negat cuncta Italia, negat senatus, negatis vos. (Cic.) *All Italy denies* (*it*), *the Senate denies it*, you *deny it.*

2. In the third person, when it is the same as the subject of the last preceding verb of the same number and person, provided it is suited to the sense. (Very frequent.)

Venit Verres in aedem Castŏris; considerat templum; versat se; quaerit, quid agat. (Cic.) *Verres comes into the temple of Castor; he examines the sanctuary; he turns about; he asks what he is to do.*

3. In certain verbs in the third person singular, where the fact of the action, state, or feeling is the prominent point and the doer is left indefinite. Such verbs are called IMPERSONALS, and may be classified as follows—

(*a*) The verbs **miseret**, *it pities*; **piget**, *it vexes*; **pudet**, *it shames*; **paenitet**, *it repents*; **taedet**, *it wearies*: *e.g.* **Ipsius facti pudet. Miseret me aliorum.**

(*b*) Intransitive verbs are sometimes so used, generally in the passive voice (see § 99).

Dicto paretur. Cui parci potuit? *Obedience is rendered to the bidding. To whom could mercy be shown?*

As the finite verb always contains its own subject in its personal inflexions, the separate word, usually called its subject, is, strictly speaking, in apposition to these inflexions for the purpose of closer definition.

101. When the subject is expressed by a separate word, the finite verb is in the same number and person as its subject.

Te aerumnae premunt omnes, qui te florentem putas. (Cic.) *All troubles press upon you who think yourself prosperous.*

Exceptions—

(*a*) If the subject be a substantive in the singular number, but denotes more than one person, the verb is sometimes in the plural.

Diffugiunt alii ad naves; pars scandunt rursus equum. (Verg.) *Some fly scattered to the ships; part climb again the horse.*

(*b*) The verb, if it follows a predicate, sometimes conforms to it in number. (This is rare, except where either substantive might be considered the subject.)

Amantium irae amoris integratio est. (Ter.) *Quarrels of lovers are a renewal of love.*

Contentum rebus suis esse maximae sunt certissimaeque divitiae. (Cic.) *To be satisfied with one's own possessions is the greatest and surest wealth.*

102. When the subject is composed of two or more substantives, denoting different persons or things, but regarded as in connexion with each other, the verb is put in the plural: in the first person plural, if the subject contain the first person; and in the second person plural, if the subject contain the second person and not the first.

Si tu et Tullia valetis, ego et Cicero valemus. (Cic.) *If you and Tullia are well, Cicero and I are well.*

When two or more subjects require the same predicate, but are not represented as acting together, the predicate is usually expressed only once, and is put in the number and person required by the subject nearest to it in the sentence.

Vir bonus et sapiens dici delector ego ac tu, *I am delighted to be called a good and wise man, and so are you.*

THE INDICATIVE MOOD AND TENSES

103. The Indicative Mood is the primary and ordinary form of the finite verb, and is therefore used wherever there is no special reason for employing the imperative or subjunctive. Not only facts but suppositions and commands can be put in the indicative mood, but only when the writer or speaker relies on the context, or evident sense, to guard against misapprehension, and does not care to mark the supposition or the command by the form of the expression.

The tenses of the Latin verb in the indicative mood may be divided either (i) according to the time to which they relate, or (ii) according to the completeness or incompleteness of the action spoken of.

104. i. *Time to which the tenses relate*

According to the time to which they relate, the tenses are either primary or secondary.

The *primary* tenses mark a state or action as going on, over, or still in the future at the time *at* which we are speaking, or at some time at which we assume that we are present and watching events.

The *secondary* tenses mark a state or action as going on, over, or still in the future at some other time *of* which we are speaking, and which we affirm (by the use of secondary tenses) to be past.

Active Voice

	PRIMARY.	SECONDARY.
Contemporary.	Present; **dico**, *I am saying.*	Imperfect; **dicebam**, *I was saying.*
Subsequent.	Future; **dicam**, *I shall (you, he will) say.*	Aorist; **dixi**, *I said (i.e.* after something had happened).
Subsequent to present time but antecedent to some future event.	Completed Future; **dixero**, *I shall (you, he will) have said.*	
Antecedent.	Perfect; **dixi**, *I have said.*	Pluperfect; **dixeram**, *I had said.*

Passive Voice

	PRIMARY.	SECONDARY.
Contemporary.	Pres. **amor**, *I am being loved.*	Impf. **amabar**, *I was being loved.*
Subsequent.	Fut. **amabor**, *I shall (you, he will) be loved.*	Aor. **amatus sum**, *I was loved.*
Subsequent to present time but antecedent to some future event.	Completed Future; **amatus ero** (or **fuero**), *I shall (you, he will) have been loved.*	
Antecedent.	Perf. **amatus sum**, *I am* (or *have been*) *loved.*	Plup. **amatus eram** (or **fueram**), *I had been loved.*

105. ii. *Completeness or incompleteness of the action*

The present, future, and imperfect tenses express incomplete action (and hence are sometimes called respectively present imperfect, future imperfect, past imperfect).

e.g. **laedo, laedor,** *I am wounding, am being wounded*; **laedam, laedar,** *I shall wound, shall be wounded*; **laedebam, laedebar,** *I was wounding, was being wounded.*

The perfect, completed future, and pluperfect express completed action (and hence are sometimes called respectively present perfect, future perfect, past perfect).

e.g. **laesi, laesus sum,** *I have wounded, have been wounded*; **laesero, laesus ero,** *I shall have wounded, shall have been wounded*; **laeseram, laesus eram,** *I had wounded, had been wounded.*

The use of a tense of incomplete action rather than of complete action implies—

1. Continuance of an action contrasted with its conclusion.

e.g. **dico,** *I am speaking*; **dixi,** *I have done my speech.*

2. Continuance of an action contrasted with a single act.

e.g. **videbam,** *I was looking at*; **vidi,** *I caught sight of*; **poteram,** *I had it in my power*; **potui,** *I proved able.*

3. Purpose or attempt contrasted with actual performance.

e.g. **servabam,** *I tried to save*; **servavi,** *I actually saved*; **dabat,** *he offered*; **dedit,** *he gave.*

4. The action itself contrasted with the resulting condition.

e.g. **venio,** *I am on my way*; **veni,** *I am here*; **peribo,** *I shall die*; **periero,** *I shall be dead.*

106. The PRESENT tense expresses

1. An action at the time of speaking.

Hic ego Servium exspecto. (Cic.) *Here I am awaiting Servius.*

Nunc, cum vos intueor, Romanos esse video. (Liv.) *Now when I look on you, I see that there are Romans.*

2. An action in past time, but rhetorically assumed to be present. This is frequent in vivid narrations. (Historic present.)

Archagătho negotium dedit, ut argentum ad mare deportaretur. Ascendit in oppidum Archagathus: jubet omnis proferre quod haberent. Metus erat summus. (Cic.) *He gave A. the duty of seeing that the silver was brought down to the sea. A. goes up into the town. He orders all to bring out what they had. There was the greatest alarm.*

Vix ea fatus eram: tremere omnia visa repente; summissi petimus terram et vox fertur ad auris. (Verg.) *I had hardly spoken; everything seemed suddenly to be trembling; sinking down we drop to the ground, and a voice is borne to our ears.*

107. The FUTURE denotes an action taking place, or (in verbs signifying a state) a state existing, in future time.

Subordinate sentences, qualifying a principal future sentence (whether such future sentence is expressed in indicative or imperative, or subjunctive of command, etc.), and referring to the same time, have regularly and usually the future. (In English the present is generally found.)

Naturam si sequemur ducem, nunquam aberrabimus. (Cic.) *If we follow Nature as our guide, we shall never go astray.*

108. The IMPERFECT tense expresses

1. A continuous action contemporaneous with past action or time referred to.

Postremam Romanorum aciem invadunt. Tum Marius apud primos agebat, quod ibi Jugurtha cum plurimis erat, *They attack the rear rank of the Romans. At the time Marius was busy in the front, because Jugurtha was there with most of his men.*

2. In letters it often denotes an action at the time of writing as being past when the correspondent receives the letter.

Haec ego scribebam hora noctis nona. Milo campum jam tenebat: Marcellus candidatus ita stertebat, ut ego vicinus audirem, *I am writing this at the ninth hour of the night. Milo is already in possession of the field; Marcellus a candidate is snoring so loud that I can hear him next door.*

3. Habitual or repeated action in past time.

Dicebat melius quam scripsit Hortensius, *Hortensius used to speak better than he has written.*

4. An action commenced, or attempted, or proposed in past time.

Consistit utrumque agmen, et ad proelium sese expediebant. (Liv.) *Each army takes up its position, and they begin to make ready for battle.*

109. The PERFECT tense expresses an action done in past time. As contrasted with the imperfect, it denotes a single act, not a continued state; a fact, not a description. As contrasted with the present, it denotes that the action is already completed.

1. AORIST or HISTORICAL PERFECT. An action which took place in past time, either singly or in succession to other actions. So usually in a continued narrative.

Postremo Catilīna in senatum vēnit. Tum M. Tullius consul orationem habuit quam postea scriptam edidit, *Finally Catilina came into the Senate. Then Marcus Tullius the consul delivered a speech, which he afterwards wrote down and published.*

Veni, vidi, vici, *I came, I saw, I conquered.*

L. Lucullus per multos annos Asiae provinciae praefuit, *L. Lucullus governed the province of Asia for many years.*

2. PERFECT or PRESENT PERFECT. An action already completed before the present time, so that the result, rather than the action itself, is present to the mind.

Membris utimur prius quam didicimus, cujus ea utilitatis causā habeamus, *We use our limbs before we have learnt for the sake of what advantage we possess them.*

110. The COMPLETED future denotes an action in future time completed at some point in future time.

Cum tu haec leges, ego illum fortasse convenero, *When you read this, I shall perhaps have met him.*

Eum cum videro, Arpīnum pergam, *When I have seen him, I will proceed to Arpinum.*

The PLUPERFECT denotes an action in past time, done before another past action.

Prius omnia pati decrevit quam bellum sumere, quia temptatum antea secus cesserat. (Sall.) *He resolved to endure everything rather than engage in war, because (when) attempted before it had turned out ill.*

Hanno cum eis, qui postremi jam profligato proelio advenerant, vivus capitur. (Liv.) *Hanno, with those who had come last, when the battle was already decided, is taken alive.*

Future participle active with the verb **sum**

111. In order to denote what a person purposes, or is destined to do in future time, especially if regarded from a point in the past or future, the future participle active is used with the different tenses of the verb **sum**: thus—

	PRIMARY.	SECONDARY.
Contemporary.	**dicturus sum**, *I am about to* (or *mean to* or *am to*) *say.*	**dicturus eram**, *I was at the time about to* (or *I meant to* or *was to*) *say.*
Subsequent.	**dicturus ero**, *I shall be about to say.*	**dicturus fui**, *I was* (*once*) *about to say.*
Antecedent.		**dicturus fueram**, *I had meant to say.*

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

112. The Imperative Mood is used to express a command or request.

The PRESENT is used of the present time, or without any implied reference to a defined future time.

The FUTURE is used with express reference to the time following, or to some particular case that may occur, and therefore is frequent in legal forms.

Cura ut valeas. Cogite oves, pueri, *Take care to keep well. Collect the sheep, my boys.*

Cum haec confessus eris, negato tum sane, si voles, te pecuniam accepisse, *When you have admitted this, then by all means deny, if you please, that you accepted money.*

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

113. The subjunctive mood is distinguished from the indicative by expressing an action or event as thought or supposed, rather than as done or narrated. This general distinction is modified in different kinds of sentences.

In simple or principal sentences the subjunctive is used to express

(A) A supposition, or

(C) A desire, as—

(A) **Velim**, *I should wish*; but **volo**, *I wish.*
Videres, *You would have seen*; **videbas**, *You saw.*
(C) **Vivas**, *May you live*; **vivis**, *You live.*
Amemus patriam, *Let us love our country.*
Amamus patriam, *We (do) love our country.*

114. In dependent or subordinate sentences the subjunctive is used chiefly after relatives (**qui, quae, quod**) and the following conjunctions (all of which are also frequently used with the indicative mood)—

si, nisi (B)
ut, quin, dum (D, E)
cum (F)
quod (G)

115. The usages of the subjunctive may be classed under eight heads, the first two of which may conveniently be taken together.

(A, B) *Conditional sentences.*—If the principal sentence has the subjunctive, the subordinate sentence containing the condition has the subjunctive also. The case is put as one not actual.

Si jubeas, faciam, *If you should command, I should do.*
Si jusseris, faciam or **fēcerim,** *If you should have bidden, I should do* or *should have done.*
Si juberes, facerem, *If you should have been bidding, I should have been doing* (or *Were you bidding, I were doing*).
Si jussisses, fecissem, *If you had bidden, I should have done.*

Sometimes the conditional particle is not expressed—

Roges me, dicam, *Should you ask me, I should say.*
Rogasses me, dicerem, *Had you asked me, I should have been saying.*

N.B.—For distinction's sake we may call the subjunctive in the principal sentence a HYPOTHETICAL subjunctive; that in the subordinate sentence a CONDITIONAL subjunctive.

116. The hypothetical subjunctive (A) is often used without the condition being expressed, as—

Velim, videres (as above).
Quis dicat? *Who would say?*
Illius impulsu moenia mota forent, *By a blow from him* (i.e. *if he had struck them*) *walls would have been stirred.*

So also the conditional clause (B) is sometimes found with **si**, but without any principal clause expressed.

O si ille adesset, *O if he had been present!* (*How different would things have been if*).

Frequently in sentences of comparison with **ut, si, quasi, tamquam,** etc.

Scipio privatus, ut si consul esset, haec jussit, *Scipio, a private man, as if he had been consul, gave these orders* (i.e. *as he would have done if*, etc.)

Quasi hoc mihi difficile sit! *As if this would be difficult to me* (i.e. *You speak as you would speak if*, etc.)

117. (C) *Optative and jussive sentences.*—Wish, command, or duty are often expressed by the subjunctive—

Valeant cives mei, sint beati, *May my fellow-citizens fare well, happy may they be.*

Often with **utinam**, as—

Utinam populus Romanus unam cervicem haberet (Caligula), *O that the Roman people had but one neck!*

Quid faciat? *What must he do?*

In prohibitions addressed to individuals the perfect (not the present) second person is used, as—

Ne transieris Iberum, ne quid rei tibi sit cum Saguntinis, *Cross not the Ebro, have nothing to do with the men of Saguntum.*

118. Frequently this subjunctive of command is in apparent dependence on another verb of willing or bidding, as—

Nolo me videat senex, *I do not want the old man to see me.*
Cave putes hoc ita esse, *Beware of thinking this to be so.*
Nuntiavit patribus urbem munirent, *He took the message to the Fathers that they were to fortify the city.*

119. (D) *Final sentences.*—A purpose is often expressed by the subjunctive after **ut, ne, quin, dum** and the relative **qui (quae, quod)**—

Mitto legatum qui dicat, *I send an ambassador who is to say.*
Mitto eum ut dicat, *I send him that he may say*, or *send him to say.*
Esse oportet ut vivas, non vivere ut edas, *You should eat to live, not live to eat.*
Scribebat Aelius orationes quas alii dicerent, *Aelius used to write speeches for others to deliver.*

A special use occurs after verbs of *fearing*. The English use a negative, where the Latins do not, and *vice versa*, as—

Timeo ut dicas, *I fear that you will not say it.*
Timeo ne dicas, *I fear your saying it*, or *lest you should say it.*
O puer, ut sis vitalis metuo, *Boy, I fear you will not be long-lived* (lit. *how you are to be long-lived*).
Timeo ne non impetrem, *I fear lest I should not get it.*

120. (E) *Consecutive* sentences express actions which mark or naturally follow.

This use is most common with relatives or with *ut*.

When a negative is required, **ut non**, not **ne**, is used.

Sunt qui putent, *There are people who think* (*such as to think*).
Saepe fit ut ei qui debent non respondeant ad tempus, *It often happens* (*in such a way*) *that debtors do not answer the claims punctually.*

Sometimes in concessions and indignant questions—

Ut erraverim, legentes non decepi, *Suppose I have erred, I have not deceived readers.*
Quamquam quid loquor? te ut ulla res frangat? tu ut unquam te corrigas? *And yet what am I saying? (Can it be) that anything should break you? that you should ever correct yourself?*

121. (F) Sentences expressing the *attendant circumstances* chiefly with relative **qui** and **cum**, in ordinary historical narration. The English translation often requires a participle or the adverb *since* or *although*.

Peccavi qui a te discesserim, *I sinned in leaving you* (*since I left you*).
Zenonem, cum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, *Being at Athens, I attended Zeno's lectures frequently.*

Epaminondas cum vicisset Lacedaemonios, quaesivit salvusne esset clipeus, *E. having conquered the Lacedaemonians asked if his shield was safe.*

Pylades cum sis, dices te esse Orestem? *Being Pylades (seeing that you are Pylades), will you say that you are Orestes?*

122. (G) The subjunctive is often used of *reported reasons* or definitions and *reported* (or indirect) *questions*—

Laudat Africanum, quod fuerit abstinens, *He praises Africanus for being abstinent.* (The being abstinent is the reason given by him for praising Africanus.)

Magna proponit iis qui regem occiderint praemia, *He offers great rewards to any who should have slain the king.* (**qui regem occiderint** is a definition included in the proclamation.)

Ubi nunc sim nescio, *I know not where I am now.* (**Ubi nunc sum? nescio,** *Where am I now? I know not.*)

Rogitant me ut valeam, quid agam, *They keep asking me how I am in health, what I am doing.*

123. (H) The subjunctive is often used in sentences dependent on another subjunctive, or on an infinitive, to show that the action is not spoken of as a fact in itself, but only as part of a thought.

Thus, a direct sentence has the indicative—

Romulus ut natus est exponitur, *Romulus is exposed as soon as he is born.*

But in a reported sentence—

Romulum ut natus sit exponi dicunt, *They say Romulus is exposed as soon as he is born.*

Si Romulus ut natus sit exponatur ferant di opem, *If Romulus should be exposed as soon as he is born, the gods would bring help.*

CONTRASTED USES OF THE INDICATIVE

124. The indicative mood in conditional sentences assumes a fact, without making any implication as to its truth (cp. § 115).

Si venēno te tollere volui, cur te iratum feci? *If I wished to take you off by poison, why did I make you angry?*

Si deus es, tribuĕre mortalibus beneficia dēbes, *If (as you say) you are a god, you ought to confer benefits on men.*

125. The indicative is used after a relative to express a fact or a definition without any signification either of purpose (cp. § 119).

Misi quendam qui dixit, *I sent a certain man, who said.*

Scribebat Aelius orationes quas alii dicebant, *Aelius used to write speeches, which others delivered.*

Or of quality (cp. § 120).

Sunt multi qui eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, *There are many who (as a fact) take from some men with the purpose of giving it to others.*

Quem multi timent, necesse est multos timeat, *A man whom many fear, must needs fear many.*

126. **Dum** is used with the indicative for *while, so long as, until,* when no purpose is implied (cp. § 119).

Hoc feci dum licuit, *I did this as long as I was allowed.*

Dum veniunt amici, solus inambulavit, *While his friends were arriving he walked up and down alone.*

Mihi curae erit dum sciero quid egeris, *It will be an anxiety to me until I have learnt what you have done.*

127. The indicative is used with **cum** to denote the *time* at which anything happened, without implying any sort of connexion (cp. § 121).

Cum Placentiam consul venit, jam abierat Hannibal, *At the time when the consul reached Placentia, Hannibal had already gone away.*

Hannibal subibat muros cum repente erumpunt Romani, *H. was coming up to the walls, when the Romans suddenly sally out.*

Sometimes **cum** with the indicative means *whenever.*

Cum ad villam veni hoc me delectat, *Whenever I have come to my country home, this delights me.*

128. The indicative is used with **quod, quia, quoniam, quando,** to express a reason which the speaker gives as his own (cp. § 122).

Iratus es quod eum defendo quem tu accusas, *You are angry because I am defending the man whom you are prosecuting.*

Quando te in jure conspicio hoc dicam, *Since I see you in court, I will say this.*

129. Relative clauses, which contain definitions of the object of a verb, must be carefully distinguished from dependent questions which are themselves the object of a verb.

Scio quod quaeris, *I know (the thing) which you are asking, i.e.* the answer to your question.

Scio quid quaeras, *I know what you are asking, i.e.* what your question is.

OF REPORTED SPEECH

130. When a statement is directly made, a question directly put, or a supposition directly expressed, the *language* is said to be *direct* (**oratio recta**). So also in a report which preserves the independent form in which the speech, etc., was delivered; as 'Caesar said: I am about to march,' etc.

When a statement, question, or supposition is reported in a form which makes it dependent in construction on some such word as *said*, the language is said to be oblique or indirect (**oratio obliqua**); thus, 'Caesar said that he was about to march.'

131. (A) The MOODS used in the **oratio obliqua** are the infinitive and subjunctive, never (unless by an irregularity) the indicative.

1. All statements in principal sentences in the indicative mood in the **oratio recta** become infinitives in the **oratio obliqua**. Those relative sentences in which **qui** = **et is** or **nam is**, **cum** = **et tum**, etc. (being not really subordinate sentences), are properly and usually put in the infinitive.

2. Questions in the indicative mood in **oratio recta** are, if closely dependent on a verb of asking, put in the subjunctive, being in fact ordinary indirect questions; but, if they are part of the continuous report of a speech, they are put in the infinitive if of the first or third person; in the subjunctive if of the second person.

e.g. **Quid facio?** becomes **quid (se) facere?**
Quid facis? becomes **quid (ille) faceret?**
Quid facit? becomes **quid (illum) facere?**

(But **rogavit, quid (ipse, ille,** etc.) **faceret** for all alike.)

3. All subordinate sentences, as also all sentences in the subjunctive and imperative moods in **oratio recta**, are put in the subjunctive.

Darīus, qui rex Persarum est, advĕnit, *Darius, who is the king of the Persians, is approaching,*

becomes in a reported sentence:

Darium, qui rex Persarum esset, advenire dixerunt, *They said that Darius, who was the king of the Persians, was approaching.*

But in the apodosis to a conditional sentence the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive are (in **oratio obliqua**) expressed in the active voice by the future participle with **fuisse**: in the passive, by using the periphrasis **futurum fuisse ut**. The future participle with **esse** is used also for the present (and sometimes for the imperfect) subjunctive active; and **fore** or **futurum esse ut** for the present (and sometimes for the imperfect) subjunctive passive.

e.g. **Si habeam, dem** becomes **dixit se daturum esse si haberet**

Si haberem, darem becomes **dixit se daturum fuisse si haberet** or **habuisset**

Si mansissem, interfectus essem, becomes **dixit futurum fuisse ut interficeretur, si mansisset.**

132. (B) 1. The *tenses* of the *infinitive* are present, or perfect, or future according as the time would have been present, past, or future in the **oratio recta**.

2. The tenses of the *subjunctive* are usually secondary, viz. imperfect and pluperfect, especially in commands or questions; but the present and perfect are sometimes used, especially if the verb on which the whole **oratio obliqua** depends be in the present.

133. (C) In ordinary historical accounts no other *person* than the third can in general be used. Thus—

1. Instead of pronouns of the first person, the pronouns **se, suus, ipse**, and instead of pronouns of the second person, **is, ille**, are used in the requisite cases.

The pronouns **hic**, *this near me*, and **iste**, *that near you*, are rarely found in **oratio obliqua.**

(**Nos** and **noster** are sometimes used by Caesar of the Roman people or Roman army generally.)

2. All finite verbs are put in the third person.

134. The following tabular statement of the above may be useful—

(A) Mood: Principal Sentences.

	Oratio Recta.	*Oratio Obliqua.*
Statements	Indicative	Infinitive.
	Subjunctive (hypothesis)	In active, future part. with **fuisse**, or sometimes (for present or imperfect) **esse.**
		In passive **futurum fuisse ut**, etc., or sometimes (for present or imperfect) **fore** or **futurum esse ut**, etc.
Questions	Indicative, 1st & 3rd pers.	Infinitive
	Indicative, 2nd pers.	Subjunctive
	Subjunctive	Subjunctive
Commands or *Prohibitions*	Imperative / Subjunctive	Subjunctive

Subordinate Sentences.

Indicative / Subjunctive	Subjunctive

(B) TENSE.

		Subjunctive.
Present Future		Imperfect, sometimes Present
Completed Future Perfect		Pluperfect, sometimes Perfect
Imperfect		Imperfect
Pluperfect	ordinary	Pluperfect
	hypothetical	Future participle with **fuerim**

	Infinitive.
Present	Present
Future Completed Future	Fut. part. with **esse**
Perfect Imperfect Pluperfect	Perfect

(C) PERSON.

ego, meus, nos, noster, tu, tuus, vos, vester, iste, is, ille.	**se, suus, ipse** (usually), of the subject of the sentence: **is, ille**, of what is not the subject.
hic, nunc, often by	**ille, tum, tunc**

135. The above rules will be best illustrated by the following extracts—

ORATIO RECTA.

Si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis fac*iet*, in eam partem *ibunt* atque ibi *erunt* Helvetii, ubi *tu* eos constitu*eris* atque esse volu*eris*; sin bello persequi

ORATIO OBLIQUA.

(Is ita cum Caesare egit): Si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis fac*eret*, in eam partem *ituros* atque ibi *futuros* Helvetios, ubi eos *Caesar* constitu*isset* atque esse volu*isset*; sin bello persequi

Oratio recta.	Oratio obliqua.
persever*abis*, reminisc*itor* et veteris incommodi populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. Quod improviso unum pagum adortus *es*, cum ii qui flumen transi*erant* suis auxilium ferre non pot*erant*, ne ob eam rem aut *tuae* magnopere virtuti tribu*eris* aut *nos* desp*exeris*. *Nos* ita a patribus majoribusque *nostris* didic*imus* ut magis virtute, quam dolo contend*amus* aut insidiis nit*amur*. Quare ne commi*seris* ut *hic* locus ubi constit*imus* ex calamitate populi Romani et internecione exercitus nomen capi*at* aut memoriam prod*at* (Caes.)	persever*aret*, reminisc*eretur* et veteris incommodi populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. Quod improviso unum pagum adortus *esset*, cum ii qui flumen trans*issent* suis auxilium ferre non pos*sent*, ne ob eam rem aut *suae* magnopere virtuti tribu*eret* aut *ipsos* despic*eret* : *se* ita a patribus majoribusque *suis* didic*isse*, ut magis virtute, quam dolo contend*erent* aut insidiis nit*erentur*. Quare ne commit*teret* ut *is* locus ubi constit*issent* ex calamitate populi Romani et internecione exercitus nomen cap*eret* aut memoriam prod*eret*.
Eo *mihi* minus dubitationis da*tur*, quod eas res quas vos (legati Helvetii) commemora*vistis* memoria tene*o*, atque eo gravius fe*ro* quo minus merito populi Rom. accid*erunt* ; qui si alicujus injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, non fu*it* difficile cavere : sed eo deceptu*s est*, quod neque commissum a se intellege*bat* quare timeret, neque sine causa	(His Caesar ita respondit) : Eo *sibi* minus dubitationis da*ri*, quod eas res quas legati Helvetii commemora*ssent* memoria tene*ret*, atque eo gravius fer*re* quo minus merito populi Rom. accid*issent* : qui si alicujus injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, non fu*isse* difficile cavere ; sed eo deceptu*m*, quod neque commissum a se intellege*ret* quare timeret, neque sine causa

Oratio recta.	Oratio obliqua.
timendum puta*bat*. Quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci v*olo*, num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod *me* invito iter per provinciam per vim temptas*tis*, quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros, quod Allobrogas vexas*tis*, memoriam deponere po*ssum*? Quod *vestra* victoria tam insolenter gloria*mini*, quodque tam diu *vos* impune injurias tulisse[2] admir*amini*, eodem perti*net*. Cum *haec* ita sint, tamen si obsides a *vobis mihi* d*abuntur*, uti ea quae pollic*emini* facturos intellega*m*, et si Aeduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum intul*istis*, item si Allobrogibus satisfaci*etis*, *vobis*cum pacem faci*am*.	timendum puta*ret*. Quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci v*ellet*, num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod *eo*[1] invito iter per provinciam per vim temptas*sent*, quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros, quod Allobrogas vexas*sent*, memoriam deponere po*sse*? Quod *sua* victoria tam insolenter gloria*rentur*, quodque tam diu *se* impune injurias tulisse admir*arentur*, eodem perti*nere*. Cum *ea* ita sint, tamen si obsides ab *eis sibi* d*entur*, uti ea quae pollic*eantur* facturos intellega*t*, et si Aeduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum intul*erint*, item si Allobrogibus satisfaci*ant*, *sese* cum *iis* pacem *esse* fac*turum*. (Caes.)
Quid *est* levius aut turpius quam auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium?	(Tribuni militum nihil temere agendum existimabant): Quid *esse* levius aut turpius quam auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium? (Caes.)

[1] eo is used for se because it does not refer to the subject of the clause in which it occurs.

[2] '*Have carried off scot-free*,' i.e. '*have not been punished for*.'

Oratio recta.	Oratio obliqua.
Deorum immortalium benignitate, *meis* consiliis, patientia militum, Veii jam *erunt* in potestate populi Romani: quid de praeda faciendum *censetis?*	(Litteras ad senatum misit,) deum immortalium benignitate, *suis* consiliis, patientia militum, Veios jam *fore* in potestate populi Romani: quid de praeda faciendum *censerent?* (Liv.)

136. When an indicative mood is found in the midst of **oratio obliqua**, it expresses an assertion of the narrator, not of the person whose speech is being reported, as—

Caesar per exploratores certior factus est, ex ea parte vici, quam Gallis concesserat, omnes noctu discessisse. (Caes.)

(The clause **quam Gallis concesserat** is Caesar's explanation for the benefit of his readers: the scouts would describe it to him otherwise.)

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SENTENCES

137. A *simple* sentence contains only one assertion. A *compound* sentence contains two or more assertions, one by the side of the other (*co-ordinate*), usually connected by a conjunction, or a relative, as—

Rem cognoscit et sententiam dicit, *He hears the case and gives his opinion.*

A *complex* sentence contains two or more sentences, of which one is *principal*, and the others *subordinate* to it. *Subordinate* sentences are *substantival*, *adjectival*, or *adverbial*, according as they take the place of a substantive, an adjective, or an adverb.

138. *Substantival* sentences may represent a substantive in the nominative or the accusative case, as—

(*a*) **Gratum est quod venisti,** *Your arrival is welcome,* literally *that you have come is welcome.*

(*b*) **Scio eum venisse,** *I know of his arrival,* literally *I know him to have come.*

(*c*) **Scio cur venerit,** *I know the purpose of his coming,* literally *I know why he came*; a dependent question.

(*d*) **Peto ut omnes poenas dent,** *I ask for the punishment of all,* literally *I ask that all may pay penalties.*

Such sentences as the last are properly sentences of purpose or result.

139. *Adjectival* sentences are always introduced by a relative adjective or adverb.

Hic est quem quaerimus, *This is the man we are seeking.*

Adverbial sentences qualify verbs or adjectives, and are introduced by a conjunction or a relative adverb. The following are the chief ideas denoted by such sentences:—

1. *Place*, where, whence, whither. (*Local*) with **ubi, unde, quo,** etc.

2. *Time*, when, during which, until, after, before, as often as. (*Temporal*) with **cum, ut, dum, postquam,** etc.

3. *Manner*, as, as though. (*Comparative*) with **ut, quasi, velut.**

4. *Purpose*, in order that, lest. (*Final*) with **ut, ne, ut ne.**

5. *Result*, so that. (*Consecutive*) with **ut, ut non.**

6. *Condition*, if, provided that, if only. (*Conditional*) with **si, dum, dum modo.**

7. *Cause*, because, since. (*Causal*) with **quod, cum, quia,** etc.

8. *Concession*, although. (*Concessive*) with **etsi, quamquam, ut,** etc.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

140. In subordinate sentences the time is determined by the time of the principal sentence. Hence the present and perfect subjunctive are used in sentences dependent on primary tenses, the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive in sentences dependent on secondary tenses. (The historical present, § 106, 2, is treated sometimes as primary, sometimes as secondary.)

1. In dependent interrogative sentences we have—

(*a*) Vidi (perf.)	quid facias	*I have seen*	*what you are doing*
Video		*I see*	
Videbo		*I shall see*	
(*b*)	quid feceris		*what you have done*
(*c*)	quid facturus sis		*what you will do*
(*d*) Videram	quid faceres	*I had seen*	*what you were doing*
Videbam		*I was seeing*	
Vidi (aor.)		*I saw*	
(*e*)	quid fecisses		*what you had done*
(*f*)	quid facturus esses		*what you were going to do*

2. In consecutive sentences the sequence is the same, except that sometimes the perfect subjunctive is used after a secondary tense to denote a distinct historical fact, as—

Inde factum est ut Galli urbem ceperint (not **caperent**), *Hence it happened that the Gauls took the town.*

3. In final and jussive sentences the present is used after primary tenses, the imperfect after secondary tenses.

Occlusit portas ut hostes excludat, *He has shut the gates to keep out the enemy.*

Occlusit portas ut hostes excluderet, *He shut the gates to keep out the enemy.*

NOTES ON SOME USES OF THE CASES

141. Some transitive verbs take two accusatives, one marking the person, the other the thing affected: these are: **dŏceo**, *teach*; **cēlo**, *hide*; **posco, flagĭto**, *demand*; **rŏgo**, *ask*; **ōro**, *pray*, as—

Pacem te omnes oramus, *We all pray you for peace.*

The latter accusative is retained even after a passive verb, as—

Rogatus est sententiam, *He was asked his opinion.*

142. An accusative is used by the poets after a passive verb to denote (*a*) a part of the body, (*b*) a thing worn, as—

Tunicā inducitur artus, *His limbs are clothed with a tunic.*
Vestes indūta recinctas, *Clad in high-girt robes.*

143. (*a*) The dative is very common after verbs compounded with a preposition, as—

Imponimus onera jumentis, *We place burdens on beasts.*

But in prose the preposition is often repeated with its proper case.

(*b*) The following verbs may be translated by a transitive verb in English, but in Latin they denote a *state*, rather than a direct action, and are therefore followed by the dative—

adversor, *am opposed.*
aemŭlor, *am rival.*
blandior, *am coaxing.*
diffīdo, *am distrustful.*
displiceo, *am displeasing.*
făveo, *am favourable.*
fīdo, *am trustful* (so **confīdo**).
irascor, *am growing angry.*

mĕdeor, *am healing.*
nŏceo, *am hurtful.*
nūbo, *take the veil*, i.e. *marry* (of a woman).
parco, *am sparing.*
pāreo, *am obedient.*
plăceo, *am pleasing.*
praesto, *am superior.*
satisfacio, *do enough for.*
servio, *am a slave to.*
stŭdeo, *am zealous.*
supplĭco, *am suppliant to.*
tempĕro, *am sparing.*

And compounds of **sum**: such as, **adsum**, *am beside*; **obsum**, *am in the way of*; **praesum**, *am over*; **prosum**, *am on behalf of*, i.e. *of use to.*

(*c*) Other verbs take a dative of the person and an accusative of the thing, which latter is often omitted, or replaced by a substantival clause, as—

crēdo, *trust.*
ignosco, *overlook, pardon.*
impĕro, *order.*
invĭdeo, *grudge.*
mĭnor, *threaten.*
persuadeo, *persuade.*
suadeo, *advise.*

As **hoc tibi credo**, *I entrust this to you*; **tibi credo**, *I believe you*; **Crasso invideo divitias**, *I grudge C. his wealth*; **Crasso invideo**, *I envy Crassus*; **imperat Gallis frumentum**, *he orders corn of the Gauls*; **imperat servo ut redeat**, *he orders the slave to return.*

The dative of the agent is used in prose only with gerundive, and sometimes passive participles, and adjectives in **-bilis**.

144. Prepositions are required with the ablative

1. To denote an agent rather than an instrument, as—

A Caesare gladio occisus est, *He was slain by Caesar with a sword.*

2. When *with* means *in company with*, not *by means of*, as—

Venit cum duobus servis, *He came with two slaves.*

3. To express *manner*, when no epithet is employed, (except in a few adverbial expressions), as—

Dixit cum prudentia, *He spoke with foresight.*

4. To denote *place where*, with a common noun, or the interior or neighbourhood of a town or country, as—

In castris, *in the camp*; **ad Romam**, *near Rome*; **in Hispania**, *in Spain.*

But with **medius** and **totus** *in* is usually omitted.

5. Usually to denote *place whence*, under the same conditions, as—

Ex Italia pulsus est, *He was banished from Italy.*
De saxo dejectus est, *He was thrown down from the rock.*

145. The following verbs are followed by an ablative, which originally denoted the instrument: **ūtor**, *use* (lit. employ myself); **vescor**, *feed on* (lit. feed myself); **fungor**, *discharge* (lit. busy myself); **fruor**, *enjoy* (lit. enjoy myself); **nītor**, *lean on* (lit. support myself); **potior**, *master* (lit. make myself powerful). So also **opus est**, *there is work to be done with*, i.e. I need; **usus est**, *there is employment*, i.e. I want.

Oculi suo munere funguntur, *The eyes discharge their function.*
Luce fruimur, *We enjoy the light.*
Opus est nobis animis, *We require courage.*

146. (*a*) The genitive case is not used, as often in English, where a part of a thing, not really divided, is denoted by an adjective, as—

Summus mons, *The top of the mountain.*
Tota urbs, *The whole of the city.*
Aversa charta, *The back of the paper.*

(*b*) The following impersonal verbs denoting mental emotion are followed by an accusative of the person and a genitive of the object or source of the emotion: (**me**) **miseret**, (*I*) *feel pity*; **pudet**, *feel shame*; **paenitet**, *feel discontent*; **piget**, *feel annoyance*; **taedet**, *feel weariness*; so also **misereor**, *I feel pity*; but not **miseror**, *I commiserate*, which takes an accusative: as—

Paenitet te fortunae, *You are discontented with your lot.*

USE OF PRONOUNS

147. **Hic** is the demonstrative pronoun of the first person, **iste** of the second, **ille** of the third. Hence **hic** is used of the nearer, sometimes "the latter"; **ille** of the more remote, sometimes "the former"; (**ille** is also used of a well-known person or thing:) **iste** of something despised or disliked.

Is denotes some person or thing named in the context, where mere reference without emphasis is required.

148. **Se, suus** are used with reference to the subject of the sentence; sometimes we should use *himself, themselves, his own, their own*, in English, but by no means always. Thus **Caesar Catōni dixit verba ejus sibi displicēre**, *Caesar told Cato that his* (*Cato's*) *words displeased him* (*Caesar*). **Ipse** is an adjective of emphasis: if a pronoun of the first or second person is not expressed, it is understood to refer to the third person.

Neque sane, quid ipse sentiret, ostendit, *Nor indeed did he show what he thought himself.*

149. The indefinite pronouns **quis, quispiam, aliquis, quidam** are used in affirmative sentences to denote "some one"; **quis** is used thus only in relative sentences, and after **cum, si, nisi, ne, num.** Sometimes, if the sense requires it, they can be used in negative sentences also, but this is rarely the case except with **quis.**

Si quis aliquando quidpiam dixerit, *If some one has at some time or other said something.*

The pronouns **quisquam** (subst.) and **ullus** (adj.), *any,* are used only in negative sentences and such as imply a negative: **quivis** and **quilibet,** *any you please,* may be used in affirmative or, if the sense requires it, in negative sentences. Compare—

Non puto quemquam hoc facere posse, *I do not think that any one at all can do this,* with

Non puto quemvis hoc facere posse, *I do not think that any one you please* (*i.e.* every one) *can do this.*

150. **Uterque,** *each,* is used of two only, **quisque,** *each,* of more than two. In the plural **uterque** and **quisque** are used of two sets or groups, and of more than two sets or groups respectively. **Quisque** is often used with **se** or **suus,** or with a superlative or an ordinal: as **pro se quisque dixit,** *each spoke for himself;* **optimus quisque,** *all the best people;* **decimus quisque occisus est,** *every tenth man was killed.* **Quisquis, quicunque,** *whoever,* are properly used as indefinite relatives: as **quicunque hoc dicit, errat,** *whoever says this, is mistaken.* But they are sometimes used when **quivis,** etc., would be more exact. **Alius** is *other* generally; **alter,** *the other* of two, or *the second;* **ceteri,** *the rest.* **Alius — alius** is *one — another;* **alter — alter,** *the one — the other;* **unus et alter** is *one or two.* If **alius** is repeated in the same clause it is translated *different*: **alius aliud vĭdet,** *different men see different things.*

151. The first person plural is often used for the singular—

Excurremus legati ad Pisonem, *I shall go off as a commissioner to Piso.*

The second person plural is never used for the singular. For the indefinite "one" we find such expressions as—

(1) The second person singular subjunctive: **dicas,** *one would say.*

(2) **quis** or **aliquis**: **si quis dicat,** *if one should say.*

(3) an impersonal: **non licet ire,** *one may not go.*

(4) a relative with **is**: **is qui dicit,** *one who says.*

USE OF CONJUNCTIONS

152. **Et** simply connects words and sentences; **atque** adds something on which more stress is laid; **-que** generally adds something of less importance to complete the idea.

As a rule, if there are three co-ordinate words a conjunction is used twice, or else not at all—

Summa fide, constantia, justitia, or
Summa fide et constantia et justitia.

Not as in English.

153. **Sed, verum, ceterum, autem, vero, at,** and sometimes **quod,** are used as adversative conjunctions, to contrast the meaning while connecting sentences; **autem** and **vero** are never placed first in a clause.

154. **Aut,** *or,* is used where the difference is important, **vel,** *or,* where it is slight: hence **aut — aut,** *either — or,* suggest that two statements are mutually exclusive, **vel — vel,** *either — or (if you please),* that both may be true, or that the choice is unimportant. **Sive (seu) — sive (seu),** *whether — or,* are used when it is uncertain or indifferent which alternative should be taken.

INTERROGATIONS

155. In simple questions **-ne** suggests nothing as to the answer; **videsne?** *do you see?* **nonne** suggests an affirmative answer: **nonne vides?** *do you not see?* **num** suggests a negative answer: **num vides?** *you do not see, do you?*

In alternative questions **utrum?** *whether?* is often prefixed to the first member, but sometimes **-ne** is used and sometimes no particle is employed; the second is introduced by **an.**

Utrum hoc nescis an parvi facis? *Do you not know this, or do you care little for it?* (Or **nescisne an . . . ?**)

Sometimes **an** introduces a simple question, when it is asked in consequence of something previously said.

An putas me hoc dixisse? *Do you think, then, that I said this?*

In dependent simple questions **num** loses its special force, and is only introductory; **an** is similarly used, but less commonly.

Rogavit num puer abiisset, *He asked whether the boy had gone away.*

Nescio an adsit, *I do not know whether he is here.*

In dependent alternative questions **necne** is more common than **annon** for "or not."

APPENDIX

A.—Roman Money

The earliest coinage at Rome was of copper (**aes**), alloyed with tin and lead. The chief coin was the **as**, which was supposed to weigh a pound, though no extant pieces quite reach this weight. It was divided into 12 **unciae**; and coins were struck for the half-pound (**semis**), four ounces (**triens**), three ounces (**quadrans**), two ounces (**sextans**), and ounce (**uncia**). By degrees the **as** was reduced in weight, until in B.C. 217 it weighed only one **uncia**, and afterwards only half an **uncia**. In B.C. 269 silver coins were first struck, the **denarius** = 10 **asses**, the **quinarius** = 5 **asses**, and the **sestertius** = $2\frac{1}{2}$ **asses**. (**Sestertius** = **semis tertius**, *a half-as the third*, i.e. $2\frac{1}{2}$ **asses**.) After B.C. 217 16 **asses** went to the **denarius**, and therefore *four* to the **sestertius**; and the value of the **denarius** was reduced to that of $\frac{1}{84}$ of a pound of silver. For the time of the Republic the value of the **sestertius** was nearly 2d., that of the **denarius** about $8\frac{1}{4}$d. Julius Caesar struck a gold coin called **aureus**, equal to 25 **denarii**.

In reckoning money the **sestertius** was commonly used. Up to 2000 cardinal numbers are prefixed, *e.g.* **ducentos sestertios accepit**, *he received* 200 *sesterces*. But when **milia** would have been used, instead of **milia sestertium**, it was usual to say **sestertia**, the genitive plural being taken as a neuter singular and declined: *e.g.* **septem sestertia misit**, *he sent* 7000 *sesterces*. Forms like **sestertium sexagena milia**, 60,000 *sesterces*, are, however, also found. In the case of

amounts requiring the use of **centum milia**, numeral adverbs were prefixed ; and as the use of these always implied **centum milia**, these words were usually omitted : thus **vicies sestertium = vicies centum milia sestertium**, 2,000,000 *sesterces*. With such numbers **sestertium** was again declined, but only in the singular : *e.g.* **sestertio decies fundum emi**, *I bought the estate for a million* (*sesterces*). **Mille sestertium** = £8 10s. nearly ; **decies sestertium** = £8500 nearly. (Translate **Accepi vicies ducenta triginta quinque milia quadringentos decem et septem nummos.**—Cic.)

Interest was in early times at the rate of $\frac{1}{12}$ of the capital for a year of ten months (equal to 10 per cent for twelve months), or **fenus unciarium**. Afterwards interest was calculated, as in Greece, by the month, and the legal rate was $\frac{1}{100}$ of the capital (**sors**) each month, *i.e.* 12 per cent. This was called **centesima**. Lower rates were denoted by names derived from the fractions of the **as**, *e.g.* **usurae quadrantes** = 3 per cent : higher rates by distributive numerals, *e.g.* **quinae centesimae** = 60 per cent.

The most common measures were—

Weight : **libra** = $\frac{7}{8}$ of a pound Troy.

Length : **pes** = 11·6 English inches ; **passus** = 5 **pedes**.

Surface : **jugerum** = about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an English acre.

Capacity : **sextarius** = nearly a pint ; **modius** = nearly a peck.

B.—Roman Reckoning of Time

The year was generally described by the names of the two consuls who held office during it. It was commonly dated by the number of years that had elapsed since the foundation of the city, attributed to B.C. 753. Thus "in B.C. 63" would be expressed **anno urbis conditae sexcentesimo nonagesimo primo M. Tullio Cicerone et C. Antonio consulibus.**

The year was originally divided into ten months, beginning with March : the names were **mensis Martius** (*the month of Mars*), **Aprilis** (*of opening*), **Maius** (*of growth*), **Junius** (*of thriving* ?), **Quintilis**, **Sextilis**, September, October, Novem-

ber, December (*the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth months*). To these were afterwards added **Jānuārius** (*the month of* beginning *farm work*), and **Februārius** (*of cleansing*). After B.C. 153 the year was held to begin with January 1st. In B.C. 44, after the murder of Julius Caesar, the month **Quintilis** was called **Julius** in his honour, and in B.C. 8 the month **Sextilis** received the name **Augustus** in honour of the Emperor Augustus.

The days of the month were computed from three days in each, called respectively **Kalendae, Nōnae,** and **Idus.** The name of the month was added to these as an adjective in agreement. The Kalends were the first days of each month, on which it was the custom to proclaim (**calare**) to the people the name and divisions of the month. The Ides were probably the days of the shining (root **id**) of the full moon. The Nones were nine days (according to the inclusive reckoning of the Romans) before the Ides.

Up to the time of the reform of the Calendar by Julius Caesar in B.C. 45, *four* months — March, May, July, and October—had 31 days, *seven* had 29, and *one*, February, had 28. Every other year an intercalated month of 22 or 23 days was inserted after February 23rd. After the reform the months were made of the same length as at present, *i.e.* two days were added to January, August, and December, and February 24th (the *sixth* day before March 1st) was reckoned twice over in every fourth year, hence called **annus bissextilis.**

In the four months originally long the Ides fell on the 15th, and the Nones consequently on the 7th ; in all the others the Ides fell on the 13th and the Nones on the 5th.

The days of each month were counted backwards from the next chief day, the days between the Kalends and the Nones from the Nones, those between the Nones and the Ides from the Ides, and those between the Ides and the Kalends of the next month from the Kalends. The day before was denoted by **pridie,** followed by an accusative. In all other cases the reckoning was inclusive : thus January 13th was "the third day before the Ides," March 25th "the eighth day before the Kalends of April." There were two ways of expressing the

date in Latin: either the preposition **ante** was omitted altogether, although the case remained the accusative, as if it were present: *e.g.* **tertio (die ante) Idus Januarias,** or it was transposed, and by an attraction put the ordinal numeral also into the accusative: *e.g.* **ante diem octavum Kalendas Apriles,** commonly written **iii Id. Jan., a.d. viii Kal. Apr.** Sometimes such a phrase as the last is governed by another preposition, as **ex a.d. iii Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept.,** *from June 3rd to August 31st.*

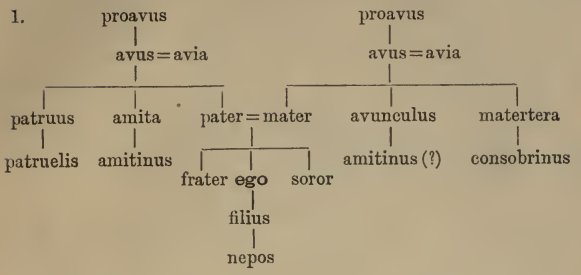
The civil day began at midnight and extended to midnight. But the natural day was from sunrise to sunset. This period was divided into twelve hours (**hōrae**) of equal length. At Rome the day in midwinter is rather less than nine hours long; at midsummer it is rather more than fifteen hours. Hence a **hora** in winter was equal to about forty-five of our minutes, in summer to about seventy-five. The seventh hour always began at midday. The night was divided for military purposes into four watches (**vigiliae**) of equal length.

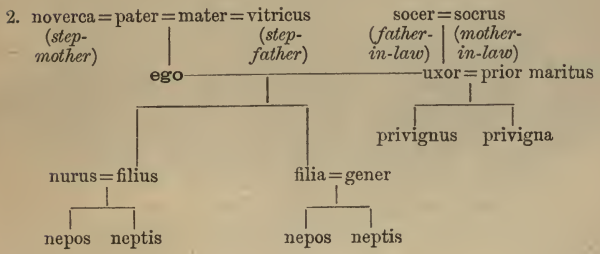
The following table gives the days of the months for the period after B.C. 45. Before that date, the dates in January, August, and December would answer to those in April, etc.—

	JANUARY (so Aug. and Dec.)	MARCH (so May, July, October).	APRIL (so June, Sept. Nov.)
1.	Kal. Jan.	Kal. Mart.	Kal. Apr.
2.	a.d. iv Non. Jan.	a.d. vi Non. Mart.	a.d. iv Non. Apr.
3.	a.d. iii Non. Jan.	a.d. v Non. Mart.	a.d. iii Non. Apr.
4.	Prid. Non. Jan.	a.d. iv Non. Mart.	Prid. Non. Apr.
5.	Non. Jan.	a.d. iii Non. Mart.	Non. Apr.
6.	a.d. viii Id. Jan.	Prid. Non. Mart.	a.d. viii Id. Apr.
7.	a.d. vii Id. Jan.	Non. Mart.	a.d. vii Id. Apr.
8.	a.d. vi Id. Jan.	a.d. viii Id. Mart.	a.d. vi Id. Apr.
12.	Prid. Id. Jan.	a.d. iv Id. Mart.	Prid. Id. Apr.
13.	Id. Jan.	a.d. iii Id. Mart.	Id. Apr.
14.	a.d. xix Kal. Feb.	Prid. Id. Mart.	a.d. xviii Kal. Mai.
15.	a.d. xviii Kal. Feb.	Id. Mart.	a.d. xvii Kal. Mai.
16.	a.d. xvii Kal. Feb.	a.d. xvii Kal. Apr.	a.d. xvi Kal. Mai.
30.	a.d. iii Kal. Feb.	a.d. iii Kal. Apr.	Prid. Kal. Mai.
31.	Prid. Kal. Feb.	Prid. Kal. Apr.	...

February is like April, except that Feb. 14th is **a.d. xvi Kal. Mart.** and so on to Feb. 28th, which is **Prid. Kal. Mart.**

C.—Relations by Blood and Marriage





D.—Abbreviations

A Roman had always two names, sometimes three, or even more. The first (**praenomen**) denoted the individual, the second (**nomen**) the **gens** or "house" from which he came, the third (**cognomen**) the family within the **gens** to which he belonged, if the "house" was so divided. There was often also an **agnomen**, a personal or inherited surname. The **praenomina** were commonly abbreviated as follows—

A.	Aulus.	Mam.	Mamercus.
App.	Appius.	N. or Num.	Numerius.
C.	Gaius.	P.	Publius.
Cn.	Gnaeus.	Q.	Quintus.
D.	Decimus.	S. or Sex.	Sextus.
K.	Kaeso.	Ser.	Servius.
L.	Lucius.	Sp.	Spurius.
M.	Marcus.	T.	Titus.
M'.	Manius.	Ti.	Tiberius.

In old Latin C was used for C and G alike: hence its retention to denote Gaius and Gnaeus.

E.—Roman Writers

The following dates of Roman writers are to be remembered—

T. Maccius Plautus, B.C. 254-184; comedies.

P. Terentius Afer, B.C. 185-159; comedies.

M. Tullius Cicero, B.C. 106-43; speeches, treatises on philosophy and rhetoric, letters.

C. Julius Caesar, B.C. 101-44; history of his wars (other writings not preserved).

Cornelius Nepos (rather later); lives of famous men.

T. Lucretius Carus, B.C. 90-55; philosophical poem.

C. Valerius Catullus, B.C. 87-54; poetry of various kinds.

C. Sallustius Crispus, B.C. 87-34; history.

P. Vergilius Maro, B.C. 70-19; rural and epic poems.

Q. Horatius Flaccus, B.C. 65-8; lyrical, satirical, and moral poems.

T. Livius, B.C. 59—A.D. 16; history of Rome.

Albius Tibullus, B.C. 54—B.C. 19; love poetry.

Sex. Propertius, B.C. 50—after B.C. 16; love poetry.

P. Ovidius Naso, B.C. 43—A.D. 17; poetry of various kinds.

Phaedrus (about this time); fables in verse.

Of later writers the most noteworthy are the philosopher, *Seneca*; the satirist, *Persius*; the epic poets, *Lucan*, *Valerius*, *Silius*, and *Statius*; the learned *Pliny*, and his nephew *Pliny* the Younger, who has left many letters; *Quintilian*, who wrote on rhetoric; *Tacitus*, the historian; and *Juvenal*, the satirist.

F.—Prosody and Metre

1. Metre in Latin verse consists in a regular succession of long and short syllables, and is not determined by accent, as in English verse.

2. A syllable is long, if the vowel is either (1) long by nature, or (2) long by position.

Diphthongs, and vowels resulting from contraction, are long by nature, as **āūrum, cōgo** (for **cŏĭgo**).

3. Vowels are made long by position, if they are followed by *two* consonants, whether in the same word or in two different words, as **pătĕr est,** but **pătēr dat.** But if the vowel was originally short, the short quantity may be retained before a mute (*p*, *b*, *c*, *g*, *t*, *d*) or *f*, followed by a liquid (*r*, *l*) in the same word, as **ăper, āprum** or **ăprum.**

4. Vowels are short which come before another vowel, or *h* followed by a vowel, in the same word, as **dĕus, trăho.**

Long vowels and diphthongs are shortened before another vowel in composition, as **prăĕustus.**

Except sometimes in the genitives of pronouns in **-īus,** in the genitive of **e**-stems in **-ēi,** in **fĭo** (except before **-er**), and in Greek words.

5. In words of more than one syllable, a final

a and **e** are *short*, except that **a** is long in—

(*a*) ablative of **a**-stems, **mensā;**

(*b*) imperative of **a**-verbs, **āmā;**

(*c*) indeclinable words, **contrā** (but **ităˇ, quiăˇ**).

e is long in—

(*a*) cases of **e**-stems, **faciē;**

(*b*) imperative of **e**-verbs, **mŏnē;**

(*c*) adverbs from **o**-stems, **doctē** (but **bĕnĕˇ, mălĕˇ**).

i is long, except in **quăsĭˇ** and **nĭsĭˇ;** it is common in **mĭhĭˇ, tĭbĭˇ, sĭbĭˇ, ŭbĭˇ, ĭbĭˇ.**

o is long, except in **ĕgŏˇ, cĭtŏˇ, duŏ, mŏdŏˇ.**

(In later poetry some other words have **o** common.)

u is long.

6. Final syllables ending in a single consonant, except **s**, are short. But in compounds of **pār** this is long, as **dispār**; and also in **illūc, istūc**; in **illĭc, istĭc** (nom.) it is common.

7. Of final syllables in **s**

as, es, os, are long;

is, us, are short.

But (1) when the genitive ends in **-ētis, -ītis, -īdis,** the nominative is **ēs,** as **mīlēs, obsēs**; with the exception of **abiēs, ariēs, pariēs.**

(2) **abēs,** etc., from **absum,** etc., **pēnēs** (preposition), **exōs, compŏs, impŏs.**

(3) **īs** in (*a*) accusative, dat., and abl. plur., as **omnīs, mensīs.**

(*b*) 2nd sing. pres. ind. of **i**-verbs, as **audīs.**

(*c*) **vēlīs, nōlīs, mālīs, possīs** (and other compounds of **sum**).

(*d*) 2nd pers. sing. fut. perf. and perf. subj., as **āmāvĕrĭs,** where it is common.

(4) **ūs** in (*a*) gen. sing. and nom. and acc. plur. of **u**-stems.

(*b*) nom. sing. of nouns where the stem has long ū, as **pălūs, pălūdis; virtūs, virtūtis.**

[There are many Greek words used in Latin poetry to which these rules do not apply; and some exceptions, not often occurring, have been omitted.]

In monosyllables the following exceptions to the above rules are to be noted: **ē, mē, tē, sē, nē; dīc, hīc** (adverb), **hĭc** (pronoun), **sīc, hōc, hūc, dūc; sāl, sōl; ēn, quīn, sīn, nōn; fār, lār, pār, vēr, cūr, fūr; ĕs, glīs, vīs, līs; grūs, sūs.** Notice also **ŏs (ossis),** but **ōs (oris).**

8. When a word ending in a vowel or diphthong was followed by another beginning with a vowel or *h*, the final vowel or diphthong of the former word was omitted or slurred over in pronunciation, so as not to count as a syllable in the verse. This is called *elision.*

A final *m* was pronounced so lightly as not to prevent elision. Thus **illum habet, ipse adest, vive hodie** are read as equal to **ill-abet, ips-adest, viv-odie.**

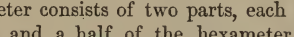
9. The metres most usual in Latin verse are (1) *Hexameters*, (2) *Elegiacs*.

The hexameter verse consists of six measures, each either a *dactyl* or a *spondee*. In a dactyl, one long syllable is followed by two short ones (– ⏑); in a spondee there are two long syllables (– –). A dactyl is therefore equal in metrical length to a spondee.

In a hexameter the first four measures or *feet* may be dactyls or spondees at pleasure; the fifth is always (with rare exceptions) a dactyl, the sixth a spondee. (The last syllable of a line, if not long by nature, is counted so for the metre.) There is always a **caesura**, *i.e.* a place where a word ends in the middle of a foot, either in the third foot, or in the fourth, or commonly in both.

e.g. Pēllībŭs| īncŭbŭ|īt||strā|tīs sōm|nōsquĕ pĕ|tīvit.

10. Elegiac couplets consist of a hexameter, followed by a *pentameter*. The pentameter consists of two parts, each answering to the first two feet and a half of the hexameter, except that in the latter half spondees are not admitted. Thus



e.g. Optĭmă | cūm cā|rā|| mātrĕ rĕ|līctă sŏr|or.

THE END

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Roby, Henry John and Wilkins, A.S.
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